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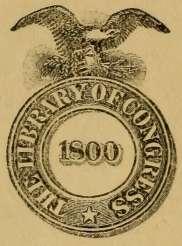
CAIRN *and* SEALYHAM TERRIERS

Mrs. BYRON ROGERS



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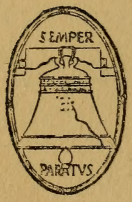
A good study of a typical Cairn. Note widely set ears, well placed eye, and wonderful profusion of coat.

CAIRN AND SEALYHAM TERRIERS

By
MRS. BYRON ROGERS



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THIS BOOK WAS INSPIRED BY AND WRITTEN FOR

'My Customers

Past, Present and Future.

The portion of this work dealing with the Cairn Terrier is endorsed by the Cairn Terrier Club of America.

By Direction of the Governors,
A. D. TURNBULL, *Secretary.*

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CAIRN AND SEALYHAM TERRIERS

CHAPTER I

THE CAIRN TERRIER

CENTURIES ago, the misty isles of the north of Scotland had, for their working dog, a wiry, active little terrier, of nondescript appearance but of great hardiness and immense courage.

Day in, day out, in sunshine or in rain, this dog tramped the hills with his owner, hunting down that hated enemy of the farmyard, the cunning fox. It was the dog's duty to follow the scent of the foe, burrowing under clumps of heather, squeezing himself through narrow spaces, balancing himself upon precipitous ledges, and leaping from rock to rock; never losing the trail and ever guiding his master toward the hidden lair. This discovered, the dog's work was but begun; for he alone could reach the fox, hidden deep in the bowels of the earth, and so he alone had to brave the darkness, to fight his fight unseen and unaided.

Handicapped by his size and cramped by the small "earth," the onslaught of the dog had to consist of snarlings, snappings, and lightning attacks with sharp, strong teeth. But so great was his courage and his tenacity of purpose that Reynard inevitably found himself out-maneuvered. In a flash of sudden realization, the fox would discover himself, not with his back to the wall, but struggling with a demon of doggy fury, and edging ever nearer

his own front-door. A quick turn—a frantic rush toward the light—and he would be out in the open, only to face that other dreaded enemy—man! This was the job of the Highland working terrier—the "little earth-dog," as he was called in those far-off days.

Each of the Scottish Islands had its own breed; each used its dogs for the same kind of work, adapting it to suit individual needs. There was no "type," in the sense that we now use the word. Some dogs were large, and some were small; some had prick-ears, and some had drop-ears. There were short backs and long backs, high legs and low legs, straight tails and curly tails, light eyes and dark eyes. It mattered not at all what the dog looked like, as long as he could do his work. Even color was of no account, except that the reds were not popular because they too closely resembled the fox and so might easily be mistaken for the enemy coming out of an earth. For hundreds of years, the Highland dog lived and died thus, one generation after another bred for work alone, reigning supreme upon its native heath, and unknown even to the dwellers in the Lowlands of Scotland.

But there came a time when the islands were less isolated from the mainland, when visitors began to explore the rocky shores. This meant that attractive puppies were acquired by strangers and carried away. One by one, the Skye Terrier, the Clydesdale, the Aberdeen (now called the Scottish) and the White West Highland Terrier were developed, benched at English Dog Shows and recognized as distinct breeds by the Kennel Club. All of them originated in the Hebrides, all of them were descendants of the "little earth dog."

Finally, in 1909, at Cruft's Show in London, one or two shaggy little fellows, entered as "Short-haired Skye Terriers," appeared in the ring. The judge, Mr. R. Leighton, tells us in his most interesting book that sev-

eral exhibitors of other breeds objected to the newcomers, claiming that they were "mongrels" and that as such they should never have been accepted by the Committee. But Mr. Leighton, as he himself says, "recognized them as the original, unspoiled working terrier of the Highlands" and insisted upon his right to judge them.

As may easily be imagined, the Skye Terrier fanciers, whose dog was already established as a recognized breed, did not allow the matter to rest and much discussion followed. The few owners of the new arrivals persisted in their contention that they had a distinct breed. At length, the Kennel Club gave it recognition, whereupon it was re-christened the Cairn Terrier. As the Scots word "cairn" means "a pile of rocks," the name seemed eminently suitable for a native of the craggy Hebrides.

Once the breed had received recognition, classes for it were offered at all the shows and the year 1910 saw many more representatives on the bench and more exhibitors, all, of course, hailing from the Highlands. It will interest my readers to know that it was in this year that Mrs. Alastair Campbell brought out the now famous *Gesto,* the first of his breed to gain full championship honors and a hale and hearty dog today! Another of Mrs. Campbell's dogs, that year, was *Roy Mohr,* whose name appears in so many pedigrees of later generations.

The next step taken by Cairn fanciers was to form a club and to draw up a Standard of Points. As may be guessed, this, owing to the variety of types in existence, each good for its particular work, was no easy task. However, the leaders selected from the chaos the *little* terrier, with neat, erect ears, straight front, and sensibly short back; a debonair little fellow, full of life and energy, whose whole appearance was suggestive of alertness and activity. They kept before them his original work of fox-bolting, forgetting neither the agility he must have

to leap from rock to rock nor the arched feet and thick pads that gave him his vital surefootedness. Again, they realized that, to burrow under the heather and squeeze through crevices, the dog must be small and supple. At home, wearing only the wonderful coat that nature had given him, he had to face the terrific storms through which his master went clad from head to foot in oilskins. The pioneers of the breed remembered this and made a great point of the thick close jacket—double-lined, one might almost call it—with a short, furry inner-, and hard outer-covering, through which neither rain nor sleet could penetrate. Thus we have the present-day Cairn Terrier as he ought to be. Doubtless the crofter, in his Highland stronghold, is today hunting successfully with a dog that falls far below our Standard. But, to bring any breed to perfection from the show viewpoint, one must have a set of rules to follow. Still, these rules are based upon the dog's fundamental purpose in life and, although our Cairn in America may never be taken out fox-bolting, let us not forget to shape our ideal terrier toward the requirements of his original work.

Cairn fanciers are fortunate in having a dog that can be put down in the ring as Nature made him. He requires no artificial trimming nor white chalk to make him look as his Standard says he should look; it behooves us all to keep him unspoiled in this respect. The idea that a working-dog must be trimmed, plucked, powdered, and so on, is abhorrent to the minds of most sport-loving people and should be universally condemned. The test of the worker is to take him out of the earth, brush him, tidy him up, and put him into the ring. If he can win then, he deserves to do it; for the dog himself is there to be judged as he is, not as man, by months of toil and unnatural treatment, has made him.

Speaking of judging, the Cairn, at present, is at a great

disadvantage in America as far as showing goes. Scarcely any judges know what a Cairn should be, scarcely any have ever even seen the pure type. This is most unfortunate; it can be remedied only by the breeders themselves. Until judges have learned to know the type wanted, no Cairn should be shown that does not conform closely to the Standard. There is no other way to teach judges what we want in a breed which, even in Britain, still shows a variety of type that is puzzling to the most experienced.

When one knows the history of the Cairn, it is easier to grasp the significance of this wide variance, easier to understand why there is a West-Highland type, a Scottish-Terrier type, a Skye-Terrier type, and a pure Cairn type. But it is encouraging to see that we are slowly getting to the point of breeding our dogs more nearly to the same pattern. Naturally, it will take years to breed out all the varieties of type that have existed for so many generations, but it must be remembered that it is very detrimental to the breed to attempt to reach this goal more quickly by experimenting with illegitimate crossing. A fact that has, in my opinion, considerably delayed the establishment of one type has been the British decree that it shall be legitimate to interbreed the Cairn with the West Highland. The English Kennel Club brackets the two breeds thus: "West Highland Terriers, White and Cairn" and permits crossing. It is claimed that such a cross is useful to get the lighter colors in the Cairn, such as the reds and the sandies, and also to get the short, straight tails. In my opinion, these features are of such minor importance as to render the benefits of crossing neglible. Undoubtedly, the Cairn and the West Highland are very similar in type and in general conformation, but there *are* differences. The West Highland fanciers favor a heavier dog than ours, with a blunter nose and a tighter ear-

carriage. A Cairn who looks like a West Highland is *not* a good Cairn, however similar he may be in many points. His head is never the same; in this test he always fails.

We have also to contend with the Scottish-Terrier type. Here, again, it is a heavier dog than our Standard allows, with shorter legs and larger, longer head. He is coarser all over, with eyes and ears less widely-spaced. Of course, he may not have the grotesque exaggeration of type to be found in the modern "Scottie" but, nevertheless, he is as different from a proper Cairn as day is from night.

Again, the Skye-Terrier type is often seen. Though less obvious, this quality spoils what may be an otherwise good Cairn by making him look *soft*. Silky hair destroys that almost indescribable Cairn "outlook" which is an essential characteristic.

Now that we have tried to explain the difficulties as regards type, it seems that our wisest course would be to dismiss from our minds all thought of any type but one, to try to follow in the footsteps of the pioneers of the breed and stick to the Standard. Let us learn just what that Standard means, so that we may know what we are seeking. Above all, let us get together as members of the Cairn Terrier Club of America *and show no terriers that fail, in our best judgment, to conform closely to the requirements for a pure Cairn.*

CHAPTER II

THE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CAIRN TERRIER AS A "PAL"

No Standard of Points nor physical perfections can alter the charming character of the Cairn Terrier and I would like to emphasize this to many people of moderate means, who feel that they cannot afford to pay the high prices asked for show specimens of the breed.

That prices are high is indisputable. The reason for this lies in the fact that the dog is in great demand while breeders are still very limited in number. As long as the demand exceeds the supply, prices are bound to stay up, but even so, it should not be impossible, occasionally to "happen" upon a puppy that can be had for a fairly low figure.

If anyone who wants to own a Cairn because of his merit as a house dog, a child's companion, or a sporting "pal," gets the opportunity to buy a low-priced puppy because his front is faulty, or his ears too large or his tail too curly, my advice is not to hesitate, provided the pup's health is good. He will be just as sweet in disposition, just as loyal of heart, and just as faithful as the higher priced show-specimen. The sun of a Cairn Terrier, whether he be a blue ribbon winner or not, rises and sets with his master. There is no thought in his mind apart from this human God whose wishes, pleasures, joys or griefs are all that matter in the world. Kipling's beautiful poem, "The Power of the Dog" seems surely to have been written around a Cairn Terrier, so true is it of the

way this little Scot winds himself about the heart of his owner.

It is really a strange thing that this little dog should be so able to attract people, for to a great many he is "homely" in appearance. In my own experience, I have often had occasion to see this proved! Visitors come to the kennels to buy a Sealyham! They see the Cairns in their yards or following me around, like the little shadows they truly are, and, if they do not happen to be familiar with the breed they ask, "What kind of a dog is the homely little fellow?" A short time after, I may notice that, while watching the two breeds at play, their attention becomes gradually riveted on the Cairns. Often they will yield to the fascination and ask to hold one, and frequently the Cairn finds a new home in that manner. Why, if the Cairn is so homely, does he win people so persistently? Wherein lies his great attraction? I answer that it lies in his "personality," that elusive Cairn quality which had its birth high up in the rocky fastnesses of his misty island home and which has been handed down, through countless generations from one "wee earth dog" to another, never losing its glamour, never losing its irresistible attraction!

There is a very striking characteristic of the Cairn which I want to touch upon because it can easily be misunderstood and lead to much disappointment! I must go back to his native land and his ancient history to make my point!

As we have already seen, he was the working dog of the Highland crofter, as necessary to his master as were the cattle and the Shetland ponies. He was primarily a worker, and rarely a pet. He grew as do the weeds, and it was a case of the survival of the fittest, for if he got sick, he died, or lived, according to his constitution. He made his own bed, year in, year out, usually in the crevice

Home bred puppies at six weeks old.

of a rock, protected by fragrant clumps of heather from rain or sun. He never ventured into his master's hut, even though his devotion to that master was loyal and undying.

For years and years he lived like this, one generation after another in the same way and then suddenly he was transported into what one might almost call "civilized" life! He was made to sleep under a roof, he was given human love and companionship in place of the crofter's undemonstrative appreciation of his worth as a worker. He was fondled—even kissed! Imagine what a strange new world it must have seemed! And all this happened only some twenty years ago—a day in comparison with the countless ages that had gone before!

It does not need much imagination to realize that the present day Cairn (and especially he who comes directly from the Highlands), is still a comparatively wild creature!

I have a young dog with me at present who was taken from his Highland home when quite a youngster. He was made to live as a domestic pet and even now, after three years, he dislikes being in a house and prefers to eat his food out of doors!

A realization of the newness of the Cairn to life as a domestic companion will help people to understand the characteristic I wish to mention, namely, his extreme sensitiveness!

A puppy in the nest shrinks at the first touch of a human hand. A bitch expecting her young will dig out an earth nest in preference to using her kennel or house bed; and in all young Cairns it is necessary deliberately to win their confidence and conquer their birdlike shyness.

The success of a Cairn as a pal lies in this first handling and it is for this reason that there are many with whom it takes months to make friends. Usually such dogs

have been raised in big commercial kennels, cared for by hired help, and shipped from show to show like so much truck!

The Cairn, raised thus, may make a better show dog because he has become callous to noise and turmoil, and the rarity of his keeper's company makes him eager to show off well when he is handled. But neither he nor his get make as satisfactory human companions as those dogs who are raised in gentler surroundings.

Take the dog you have made your daily companion and put him in the show ring! He will either be absolutely indifferent or timid and shy! But put him in the open field or in his own surroundings and in a second his tail will be up, his ears erect, his muscles taut and his whole expression one of keen alertness!

Of course, regular teaching can accomplish the desired effect in the ring, and then you will have a dog who shows perfectly with eyes fixed on his master, and with none of that hysterical capering around which marks the hardened type of dog when he finds himself in the company of humans.

In teaching a Cairn either house manners or anything else, it is most important that he should never be whipped or chastised in any way. His feelings are deeply hurt by such treatment and, instead of learning his lesson, he will associate it with his master's displeasure and become petrified into stupidity. There is no dog in the world easier to teach, if rightly handled, for he responds to every tone of the voice and when he recognizes displeasure he never forgets it. His whole heart is put into the task of remembering not to bring back the tone that hurt him.

As a puppy, he may likely forget once or twice, but it is remarkable how even the tiniest fellow shows a keen desire to please his master!

The home of the Cairn.
A crofter's cottage in Portree, Isle of Skye.

There is no more cheerful companion in the world than the Cairn, for his is such a care-free, happy-go-lucky nature! So long as his master is pleased with him, he is absolutely happy, and he shows it in every inch of his energetic little body!

As a child's pet, he has no equal, for he is not blessed with "nerves"! His may be, and is, a sensitive nature, responsive to every look and every mood of his owner, but so long as he is where he belongs and with those he loves, he is placid, good tempered, and full of play and fun!

No child can tire him out and no child can ruffle his calm.

He makes a good watch dog, for he is alert at the slightest untoward sound and his sense of responsibility towards his home is very much developed.

If he has been raised correctly and trained properly, he is never a wanderer, for his master's home is the place he loves best in the world, and he is really happy only when constantly in the company of those to whom he belongs.

That he is a real little sportsman is of course undeniable!

I have a brace of bitches in Virginia, who hunt regularly, their quarry being coons, opossums, rabbits and anything else that comes their way! They have proved themselves to be absolutely fearless and game to the death.

And herein lies the secret of the marvelous popularity of the Cairn wherever he may go! He is small enough to be an easy house dog even in a city apartment, and yet at the same time, he is game enough and hard enough to satisfy the most energetic of sportsmen! He is content to live, year in, year out, without the joys of country life if it is necessary for him to do so, and yet he com-

pares very favorably with any of the larger terrier breeds as a farm dog.

When once anyone has owned a Cairn, there is no other dog in the world to take his place! What more can one ask?

A team "Of Misty Isles" bitches. Note similarity of type. The two in the center are imported, the others American bred.

CHAPTER III

THE CAIRN TERRIER IN AMERICA

ALTHOUGH, as has previously been recorded, the Cairn Terrier is the oldest of all the terrier breeds, he is a newcomer in America.

In the year 1916 I began to attend dog shows in America and looked up the benches labeled "Cairn Terriers."

At no show in that year were there more than two or three exhibits and they were sad looking specimens!

I recollect that one had drop ears, which should have disqualified her as a show type: another had a smooth coat, huge "bat" ears and crooked front. A third looked more like a Pomeranian on stilts than anything else, except that she was quite short coated.

It was indeed an outrage that the American public should have been shown such dogs as these under the name of typical Cairn Terriers. Small wonder that the breed made no impression and no progress in the country!

At the Westminster Show in the year 1917, I exhibited an imported terrier in the Miscellaneous Class and won the blue with him.

He was the well known Champion Northern Nonpareil, an exceedingly smart, sandy dog with dense black points and heavy coat—totally unlike the dogs previously shown. His appearance, wherever he went, created tremendous interest and it was largely owing to his personal charm and attractiveness that the Cairn as a breed jumped immediately into popularity.

At the summer shows in that year, Cairn Terrier classes

were given for the first time. Although they were rather sparsely filled, the start was made and the dog's own personality did the rest!

In the following autumn, a Club was formed. It began with only six members, not half of them owning a terrier but interested nevertheless in his progress in a new land.

Now, in 1922, there is a membership roll of over sixty and two most successful Specialty Shows have been held!

Fanciers have been, and still are, handicapped by having to import most of their breeding stock. This would not be detrimental to the breed were it not for the fact that nine out of ten of the breeders have to rely upon people on the other side in the choice of the dogs. Of course disappointments are frequent.

Progress in the fixing of type has been delayed because dogs of the wrong type have been sent across and, faute de mieux, have had to be used as breeders. As a result of this conglomeration of types sent from abroad, Americans who have never seen a Cairn Terrier in his native land have been obliged to form their opinions as to what a good dog should look like, by studying the imported specimens and from hearsay.

A Standard of Points is a necessity but it is almost an impossibility for anyone to learn a breed from paper alone. To buy blindfolded, is not to help the breed.

Take for instance, the case of an imported dog for which a ridiculously small price was paid. He was called a "bargain." When he won at every show under almost every Cairn judge in the country and became a Champion, it was called "luck."

It may have been "luck" for his owner but for the breed as a whole, at its present stage in America, it was a calamity! GOOD dogs are not sold for next to nothing in their own country! Where competition is keen, it is the poor dogs that sell for a song.

When it is a case of having to educate a public in the type of dog required, it is entirely up to those who breed and own the dogs, not to show any specimen unless they know from their own knowledge that the dog is a high class one. In this way we shall follow the better course —"Quality rather than quantity."

As far as the general buying public is concerned, the Cairn is standing firmly on his own four feet and will continue to do so.

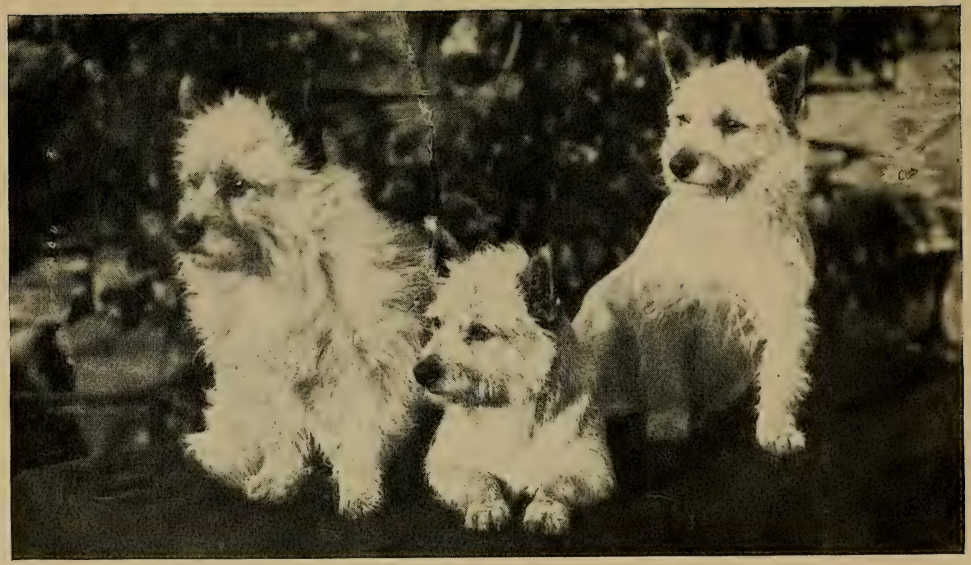
It is well known that people who go out to buy a "pal" want a dog which pleases their individual taste and they do not care at all what his chances in the show ring might be.

Taking into consideration the length of time the breed has been in America and the number of dogs in the country, it is a fact that the Cairn is in greater demand than any other breed of dog at the present time.

CHAPTER IV

STANDARD ADOPTED BY THE CAIRN TERRIER CLUB OF AMERICA

1. *General Appearance*—Chief characteristic: a foxy head, which should be small, but in proportion to body and well furnished with hair on forehead. Dog to be small, shaggy, hardy, active and game. To be strongly, but not heavily built. To stand well forward on forefeet. To have strong hindquarters and to be deep in rib. Coat to be harsh, resisting rain.
2. *Skull*—Broad in proportion, with a decided indentation between the eyes.
3. *Muzzle*—Powerful, yet not heavy. Jaw very strong, with large teeth, neither overshot nor undershot. Nose black.
4. *Eyes*—Set wide apart. To be medium in size, dark and keen. To be rather sunken, with shaggy eyebrows.
5. *Ears*—Small, pointed, widely set, well carried and erect.
6. *Tail*—Short, well furnished with hair but not feathery. To be carried gayly, but not to curl down towards back.
7. *Body*—Compact. Straight back, well sprung, deep ribs, strong sinews and very strong hindquarters. Back to be medium in length and well coupled.



Champion Northern Nonpareil, on left, with two of his daughters.

8. *Shoulders, Legs, and Feet*—A sloping shoulder and a medium length of leg, good, but not too heavy bone. Forelegs not to be out at elbows, but forefeet may be slightly turned out. Forefeet larger than hind feet. Thin, ferrety feet objectionable. Pads to be thick and strong. Legs to be covered with hard hair.

9. *Coat*—Very important. Must be double, with profuse, harsh but not coarse, outer coat and short, close, furry undercoat. Head to be well furnished. Color any, except white. Black points typical.

10. *Weight*—Dogs, twelve to fifteen pounds. Bitches, eleven to thirteen pounds.

Faults

Muzzle—Overshot or undershot.

Eyes—Too prominent and large.

Ears—Too large or rounded at tip, or too heavily furnished with hair.

Coat—Silky or curly. A slight wave permissible.

Scale of Points

General Appearance (size and coat)	30
Skull	5
Muzzle	10
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Body	20
Shoulders, Legs and Feet	20
Tail	5
	100

Disqualifications

Flesh colored nose.

Dogs weighing more than fifteen or (except puppies) less than twelve pounds. Bitches weighing more than fourteen, or (except puppies) less than eleven pounds.

A good example of a Cairn Terrier, correctly "shaggy, hardy, active and game." Note the perfect tail carriage.

CHAPTER V

THE STANDARD DISCUSSED

THE opening words of our Standard give us the "hall mark" of the breed, namely, "a foxy head." The head should be small but in proportion to the size of the dog and should be well furnished with hair on forehead. The rather soft "top knot" is quite characteristic of the breed and if the general outlook of the dog is keen and terrier like, it will in no way serve to make him look "soft."

The skull should be broad in proportion and flat rather than domed, with a strong indentation between the eyes. It should taper well towards the nose, which should be sharp. This latter is a most important point, for it is another characteristic of the breed. We do not want a heavy muzzle, yet we want a powerful one, and therefore we should see that the face is well filled up under the eyes, which is where the jaw power lies.

The foreface of a good Cairn should be short,—shorter, perhaps, than the skull.

The eyes, placed rather far apart, should be sunken and of medium size and, in my opinion, very dark, in order to convey that exceedingly keen look which a light eye never can.

The ears should be held erect, should be small, pointed and widely set on the head.

The tail, for beauty, should be as short as possible (but of course undocked) carried gayly but not in a curl. The latter tendency is seldom seen in a very short tail but I think it well to remind my readers, that, above all we want

a working terrier and therefore we should not lay too much stress on such minor points as tail carriage and size of ears.

In coming to the body of the Cairn we come to the most important part of his anatomy as far as his work is concerned. That this body must be compact is reasonable and that his back should be of "medium length" is sound. A very short back gives a dog a stiff look, and although it may be pretty, it is far better for a working dog to be of a medium length. I would, however, prefer to see too short a back rather than the other extreme, because, in the latter case, a dog loses a great deal of strength, especially digging power, and he cannot be so well-coupled.

His body should have a very decided "tuck up" and his chest, though narrow, should be deep, with front legs dead straight and set on well arched feet, thickly padded.

Hindquarters should be as strong as possible and hocks well bent, giving a suggestion of power.

As regards the question of bone, it is not desirable to see a Cairn with heavy bone, for, in such a dog, the type is usually too coarse and the agile, active look becomes less pronounced. Nor do we, however, want a light boned terrier. The happy medium must be found for our ideal.

In watching Cairns in the ring, one wants to see the winning dog looking alert, active and agile above all else so far as general appearance is concerned. He should carry himself proudly, with head up and body thrown well forward on his forelegs. If one sees such a dog matched against one of the heavily boned, coarser type, whose movements are more ponderous and whose action is slower, one is reminded at once of the difference between the highly bred hackney pony and the cart horse!

Our ideal dog should have a beautifully free movement, suggestive of the great out-of-doors, and indicating a

readiness for immediate action. He should carry with him a high look of breeding and his "outlook" should be a combination of three attributes, alertness, activity, and rugged hardiness.

The coat, as we have seen before, is a most important point, and should go far in placing a dog in the show ring. No Cairn wearing an open coat should have a chance to win, for he would not have a chance to keep dry in a Highland storm, nor should a Cairn be shown without the profuse coat, which gives the shaggy look desired. The dogs who are shown in scanty jacket should be penalized much more keenly than heretofore by the judges for they are not in right condition. To my mind, looking at it from the viewpoint of the working dog, it is far better to see a Cairn with a long, close, heavy coat which handles softer than is perhaps desirable, than to see one carrying a short open jacket however hard the hair may be.

My reason for preferring the first type of coat is based on the effect water has on it compared with the effect noticed on the second type. Pour water on the heavier coat and one sees that in one shake the dog is dry without any moisture penetrating to the skin, but pour it on the other type of coat and, unless there is the desirable fur under jacket, the dog is wet right through.

I have also noticed, in kennel fights that those dogs who carry the long heavy jackets never get the wounds, because their adversary's teeth apparently cannot penetrate to the skin. But the shorter coat, however hard the hair, affords much less protection from teeth and claws. If you apply this to the dog at work in the fox's lair, it is easy to see that thickness and length is even more desirable as an armor, than actual harshness of hair.

In the Standard black points are called typical. This is about as far as one should go in that respect. From a fancier's point of view black points improve the

looks of a Cairn a hundred per cent, especially when seen in contrast with silver, sandy or red coloring, but as one must be on one's guard against looking at the dog entirely from a show point, I consider it advisable not to lay *too* much stress on any purely decorative feature. The black points do have, however, one great advantage which is not to be despised, and that is, that they go far to giving a Cairn that "wicked" look—the term one hears so often used in Scotland to describe a good specimen. The contrast offered emphasizes keenness and general ruggedness of appearance, but goes no further.

The last point in our Standard is weight and this has long been a bone of contention both here and in Great Britain.

In Scotland, the small dog is preferred, in England the reverse. Up North, fifteen pounds is regarded as the limit weight for dogs and thirteen pounds for bitches. We do not want a toy terrier, so we should look askance at any specimens weighing less than ten pounds but neither do we want a dog any heavier than the limit weight. In America we have seen both sizes in good individuals and I think I may say that the smaller terrier has found the greatest favor.

We must not forget that our Cairn has to live up to the name of being "the smallest sporting terrier in the world" while at the same time we must keep a level head and not allow ourselves to be carried away by fads and fancies. Let us just stick closely to the weight mentioned as desirable in our Standard and we cannot go far wrong. A dog of correct weight cannot be either too small or too large. This is obvious, so why the continual need for discussion and controversy?

Our Standard does not call for many disqualifications, but of course we should recognize the same faults as in other breeds of terrier. We should penalize a dog for an

A perfect example of the short backed, cobby type of Cairn Terrier. Note beautiful head proportions, excellent coat, and keen, alert expression.

over-, or under-shot mouth, handicap him for a light eye, and make a straight front and sound shoulders absolutely necessary in a winning dog.

I hope we shall never allow our terriers to be shown as the professional man shows most of the other terrier breeds, holding up their rears when the judge looks towards that end and lifting the dog's weight off his feet with taut lead when the judge is looking for faulty fronts.

A Cairn should be able to stand pat on his four legs without any help. He should be able to stand naturally on his own merits, or else be put out of the show ring. If he is not good enough to win as Nature made him, then he should take a back seat, for his species must not degenerate into a "manufactured" breed or he will lose every bit of his character and also his birthright as the working terrier of the Scottish Highlands.

CHAPTER VI

THE SEALYHAM TERRIER

In Wales there is a small hamlet called Sealy and this little place is the original home of the terrier we call the Sealyham.

A certain Captain Edwardes is credited with being its originator, but no one has yet put forth much convincing evidence as to how he produced the dog.

One theory is that the white Bull Terrier was used with the Dandie Dinmont and the American Sealyham Terrier Club has apparently adopted this idea, since it calls the "ideal" dog, "a combination of these two."

But a niece of the late Captain Edwardes declares that her uncle never owned a Dandie Dinmont!

People claim to see a likeness to the Bull Terrier in the breadth of skull of the Sealyham, but there are other breeds which have just as broad heads, and the resemblance, if there is one, certainly goes no further, except in color.

The Dandie Dinmont has a large head, is low to the ground, and long bodied. But, again, so are many other breeds. The Dandie is never a white dog!

The Basset, for instance, a dog of French origin, shows a distinct resemblance to our present day Sealyham even in color.

In Watson's Dog Book, there is a picture of four rough-haired Bassets, and except for the long ears, they might well be body-marked Sealyhams.

The Basset was first benched in England in the year

"The embodiment of power and determination in a terrier." A son of Brockholt Bronx, showing no exaggerations.

Champion Hemlock Hill Boy Scout, American bred son of Champion Ivo Caradox and himself a sire of winners.

1800. It does not seem unreasonable to think that they might easily have been brought over to the Welsh coast from France before that, and might even have become so common as to lose their original name among the natives of Wales.

In any case, it seems much more reasonable to look for the original cross of a dog who never throws colored stock, in dogs whose color shows predominantly white.

That the good old-fashioned Jack Russell terrier is largely responsible for the Sealyham appears to be one of the least complicated and most logical theories set forth.

In many strains—and that in comparatively recent days—the modern fox terrier has undoubtedly been used illegitimately.

This cross may well be looked upon as the "curse" of the breed, for it causes endless disappointment to breeders and certainly has held the breed back in the establishment of type.

In England, at the present day, type is getting much more fixed among selected specimens, but a glance behind the scenes, at *all* the dogs being bred, shows there is still a great deal of work ahead for those who hope to get the Sealyham to breed true to the type that is now wanted.

The difficulty up to now, has been to get enough *good* dogs and bitches as breeding stock. There will be as many poor specimens as good ones whelped as long as a poor type of bitch has to be used with even the best specimen of winning dog—perhaps this winning dog was, himself, the one "flyer" in a very indifferent litter.

There is only ONE way to breed level litters of one type, and that is, by breeding good individuals together and keeping this up for several generations. Just as soon as a dog or bitch who is slightly "off" type is allowed into the breeding stock, progress is delayed for several generations.

This is especially true of any breed that originated in a definite cross.

That "blood will tell" is sound. In a breed such as the Sealyham, the very truth of this saying makes it the more imperative that breeders should select their individuals and strains carefully.

Peer Gynt, Mariner's Peer, Huntsman, and many other "pillars" of the breed are so far removed from what the Standard requires in the Sealyham of today, that we are bound to breed out their influence if we hope to establish the type *now* desired in the show ring.

In endeavoring to do this we have, in a great many cases, arrived at breeding a most grotesque looking animal.

Exaggerated heads, absurdly low legs, and ridiculously short backs kill any idea of proportion and good balance in a dog but it is encouraging to note that, in England at least, the men who use the Sealyham as a worker and like him as such, are agitating against such specimens.

The work of the Sealyham has always been primarily badger digging. The idea of breeding him to one type, was in order to perfect a dog who would be suitable for this work.

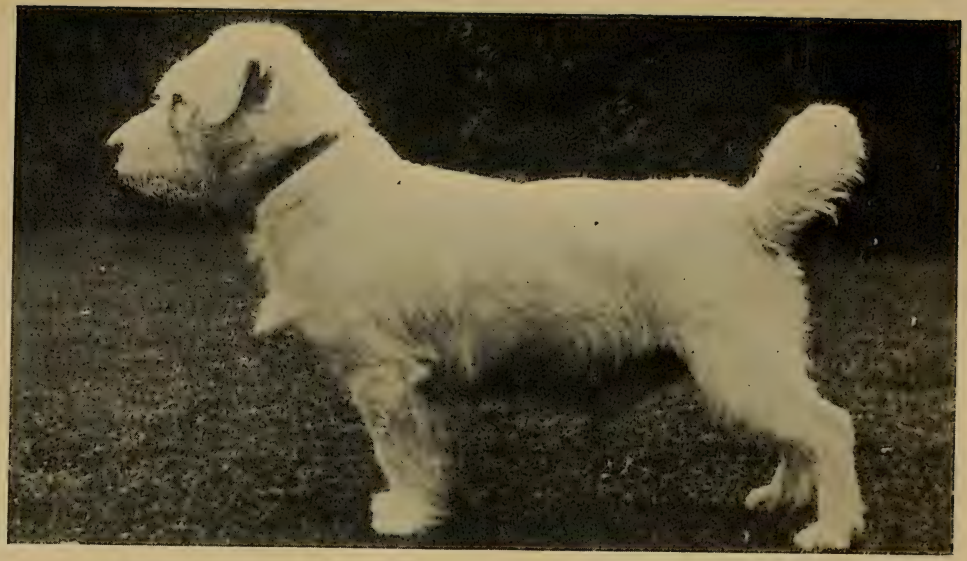
That breeders are getting very far from this starting point may be seen in many of the present day winners!

The badger is a large, powerful creature, and one of the most vicious fighters of the brute creation.

He lives underground and the dog that has to tackle him must be of a special build.

He must be a good digger, a good "stayer" and a good fighter.

He has to fight underground, therefore he must not be over large, but neither must he be a small dog, for his enemy is a heavy brute and he will require substance and



International Champion Ivo Caradox. Winner of 1913 and 1915 and responsible for practically all American bred winners of today.

power if he is to be able to hold on when he once gets a grip.

In cramped quarters underground, it is necessary for him to have fairly short legs, otherwise he would have to be in a crouching position and consequently lose both strength and agility.

His greatest asset must be his ability to move and turn quickly. At times, he may have to turn and spring at the same moment, so he must have flexibility of body, with powerful hindquarters, in order that he may be able to stand his ground firmly either when he is digging or when he is "drawing" his foe.

A powerful jaw, with immensely strong teeth, are necessities in his work. Gameness, tenacity, and a courage that never falters must be the chief attributes of his character.

This is the Sealyham explained from the viewpoint of his work!

In a good specimen it should be easy to grasp, by looking at him, whether he is a working terrier. As soon as his work is explained, it should again be easy to understand the significance of his type and general appearance.

It should not be hard to see why his jaws must be powerful and heavy rather than pointed, his body long, rather than short, his legs low and heavily boned rather than high, and his chest deep and broad rather than narrow.

The abominable "fox terrier" looking dog so often seen and called a Sealyham is a dog which has no merit whatever. He has none of the uniqueness of type so attractive in the Sealyham; he has nothing to recommend him; and yet he is raised by the dozen and sold to ignorant buyers as "a Sealyham."

No wonder that people who have seen such specimens look upon the Sealyham breed as "a kind of fox terrier!"

As a matter of fact, a really good Sealyham bears no resemblance to a fox terrier, except in color, his type being quite unique in dogdom.

In character and disposition, the normal Sealyham is most satisfactory, and pleasing.

He is not a large dog therefore he is desirable in a city.

In little bulk he has a great many traits of character in common with the really large breeds of dogs, and thus he appeals to those who prefer a big dog for choice, but owing to lack of space cannot indulge their taste.

He is essentially what might be called a "big little dog" for his frame is heavy, his bone massive, and his head large.

While he gives a sense of size, this is not really present so far as his actual inches go.

But he is great hearted and solid in his nature, not in the least "rampageous" and being without "nerves" he makes an ideal dog for a child.

He is essentially a home lover if raised correctly and if treated well and although ever a hunter by nature, he prefers to hunt in company with his owners rather than alone.

As he gives himself whole heartedly to his family, and has a keen sense of responsibility towards them, he makes a fine watch dog.

If he should happen to consider it necessary to defend his home or his master, his attacks would be very savage and it would be far from easy to make him release his tenacious hold of any enemy.

At the same time he can be taught to discriminate and can easily be made to understand the kind of person permitted on his owner's property.

He is intelligent to a high degree and enjoys learning tricks, showing great pride in his accomplishments.

His is not a nature that enjoys much petting or

Champion Barberry Hill Gin Rickey, winner of 1921. Son of Champion Hemlock Hill Boy Scout and a sire of winners.

fondling, but the way he follows his master around and watches eagerly for any signs of affection and appreciation, shows clearly enough that he relies on love for his happiness.

By no means a "pet" dog, but in every way a perfect "pal," he has won the hearts of all who know him and, given time, he will without doubt be as popular in America as he is in Great Britain.

Standard of Points of the Sealyham Terrier

(*As adopted by the American Sealyham Terrier Club*)

The Sealyham should be the embodiment of power and determination in a Terrier, of extraordinary substance for his size, yet free from clumsiness. The ideal being the combination of the Dandie Dinmont with a Bull Terrier of twenty pounds, otherwise, any resemblance to a Fox Terrier in either make, shape, character or expression should be heavily penalized.

Head—The skull, unusually wide between the ears (this being a characteristic of both the Dandie and the Bull Terrier), slightly rounded and domed with practically no stop, and a light indentation running down between the brows. Long, powerful, level jaws, wider and heavier than in the Fox Terrier, the upper finishing in a large black nose with wide nostrils.

Body—Comparatively short between back of neck and set on of tail, but of good length from the junction of the humerus and shoulder blades to the back of the hindquarters, thus giving great flexibility. Very deep, well ribbed up with comparatively wide front, the chest let well down between the fore legs giving large heart and lung room (the latter being very important for a dog that has to stay long underground).

Coat—Dense undercoat, the top coat being hard and

wiry, considerably longer than that a Wire Haired Fox Terrier is shown with, especially on head, throat and neck.

Ears—Of medium size, set on low and carried closely against the cheek. This is a very important point, as high setting and forward carriage gives a Fox Terrier character and expression and is usually indicative of that blood.

Hindquarters—Wide and massive with strong second thighs and hocks extremely well bent.

Legs—Short, heavily boned, the fore legs as straight as is consistent with the body being well let down between them.

Feet—Of medium size, round with thick pads and very strong nails. The forefeet being larger though not quite so long as the hind.

Eyes—Set somewhat wide apart, of medium size and very dark.

Teeth—Strong, large and square, the canines fitting closely between each other (undershot or much overshot jaws should be a disqualification).

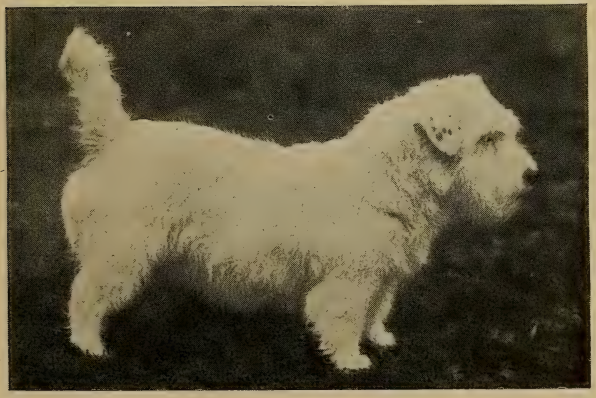
Neck—Of medium length, but extremely strong and muscular.

Tail—Docked and carried gayly.

Color—All white, or white with lemon, tan, brindle, or badger-pied markings on head and ears. (Black is objectionable, even on head and ears. A large black spot on the body should almost be a disqualification as showing Fox Terrier blood.)

Size—Dogs between 9 inches and 12 inches at the shoulder, bitches somewhat smaller. Weight, no criterion, as a 13 inch dog might weigh only 14 lbs., and a 10 inch dog might weigh 24 lbs.

This Sealyham is every inch a "worker," but has the fox terrier expression.



A typical example of the short backed Sealyham.

CHAPTER VII

THE STANDARD DISCUSSED

THE opening paragraph of the Standard as published by the Sealyham Terrier Club of America, describes the kind of dog which is wanted, and forever banishes the light boned "fox" terrier type.

"The embodiment of power, and of extraordinary substance for his size!"

There is no necessity to go further than this to understand that one must have a dog of good size!

How rare it is to see a small Sealyham that gives any real idea of power!

Recently, in England, shows have been giving classes for dogs "under 18 lbs." in order to cater to those fanciers who are up in arms against the big dog weighing more than this.

It is interesting to note that the big winners, under the majority of judges, are seldom eligible for these special classes!

One judge, who had put up one of the larger dogs, answered, when criticized, that although he was not an advocate of the big Sealyham, yet he could not put up a dog of small size until he was shown one of substance and type.

In order to keep substance in a breed, it is necessary that the stud dogs have size, power and general masculinity. But if none of the winners are to weigh over 18 lbs., where shall we find the sires—provided it is admitted that the breed must not deteriorate into light boned dogs?

Few people in America know enough about the different strains of dogs and the individuals in the various pedigrees, to dare risk breeding to a dog unless he is a winner and yet such dogs are by no means necessarily successful sires of level stock.

A big winner may be the only puppy in his litter who was worth a cent! His dam or sire may have been a poor specimen, so he himself was just a "flyer" by chance. Such a dog could not be expected to throw consistently good stock even when mated to a good bitch. He would undoubtedly throw back in part to the indifferent individuals from which he sprang.

Therefore, it is imperative that breeders mate by selection (and careful selection) of not only actual sire and dam but of the individual dogs back of them.

Breeders are so inclined to make a fetish of some one point, such as a large head, and breed with only that in mind.

The present craze for short backs is also dangerous to the breed as a whole.

The only real Sealyham is one whose general "outlook" shows perfect balance, where every separate part fits into a perfect whole.

In America real lovers of the breed are getting very tired of hearing the breed called "grotesque." It should not be possible to apply such a word to the dog, but when one sees some of the so-called "good specimens" going around, it is not surprising that the general public, especially at shows, ridicules the breed.

The best remedy for this state of affairs, is for breeders to remember, first of all, that the dog is a worker and secondly that they must use the Standard as their guide and banish all individual fads and fancies.

A huge head is not called for by the Standard, but merely one whose skull is "unusually wide between the

ears," indicating, not so much the Bull Terrier and Dandie Dinmont (with due respect to the Club), but brain room.

What use would a working dog be, however physically perfect, if he were devoid of brain?

"Long, powerful, level jaws" are called for in the Standard, but here again there is no hint that a great big head, out of all proportion to the dog's size, is to be desired.

As a worker an unbalanced dog would be totally unsuitable.

Regarding the craze for short backs, it is absolutely unjustifiable.

In the American Standard, a dog to be perfect must have a body "comparatively short between back of neck and set on of tail, but of good length from the junction of the humerus and shoulder blades to the back of the hindquarters, thus giving great flexibility."

The English Standard definitely states that the dog should have "a long back," and the Sealyham and Badger Digging Association demands a "moderately long back."

Unless breeders are going to invent a dog after their own individual fancies, they have no right to put out one who very definitely does not come up to Standard requirements.

Dogs having very short, flat backs cannot have the active, free movement which is necessary in a good working dog. A slightly arched loin, with a moderately long back will allow of a free, straightforward movement of the hind legs.

The short-backed type usually has a strutting, stiff action which is neither graceful nor desirable.

Soft coats, even in winning dogs, are altogether too common and this may be why so many dogs in America are shown stripped down to the length of jacket favored by fox terrier fanciers.

It is especially mentioned in the Standard that the top coat should be "considerably longer than that with which a Wire-Haired Fox Terrier is shown, especially on head, throat and neck."

And yet, in spite of these explicit instructions, how seldom is a Sealyham shown with such a jacket!

In the majority of cases, insult is added to injury by leaving a long-flowing whisker at the end of a clean skull!

What a comfort and joy these whiskers are to a great many fanciers! Like charity, they cover a multitude of sins and they may be used to give the dog the appearance of a very powerful, strong jaw and a lowness to ground which in reality he does not possess!

To the man who knows, these whiskers merely indicate a long, silky or else woolly coat which cannot be allowed to grow out to the desirable length because it would show its softness in spite of a plentiful use of chalk!

A hard coated dog may have a certain amount of whisker but it is seldom profuse and never could be made very much of as far as effect goes.

A thick skin and a hard coat always go together, and both are absolutely necessary in a worker.

In the American Standard it is said that the placing of the ear of a Sealyham is "a very important point." As a matter of fact, if the dog is a typical specimen it will usually be found that the ear carriage is correct and the ear well placed on the head. The "high setting and forward carriage" does not only give Fox-Terrier character and expression but it is seldom apparent in any dog unless he shows Fox-Terrier type throughout, in which case he should not have a chance to get as far as the judging of his ears in the show ring!

Another tendency to the exaggerations we have mentioned before, can be seen in show dogs whose legs are so short that they cannot move with any freedom.

A team of typical bitches at Llandoyley. Note similarity of type and expression.

That the legs should be short is sound, but there is a vast difference between sensible lowness to ground and the "cripples" one sometimes sees!

It is desirable to note that the Standard says that it is necessary for the fore legs to be "as straight as is consistent with the body being well let down between them."

This is a very important point! In an underground worker it is necessary that he have "large heart and lung room," therefore his chest must be broad and deep.

The English standard calls for "a neck set on sloping shoulders" therefore if the legs are to be short and ribs well sprung, the front legs must be slightly curved to enable them free action.

It is impossible on this account to expect to find in the Sealyham a front such as is desired in a Fox Terrier. Let there be as much straightness of front as possible but do not let it be considered such an important point that a broad chest, and a deep brisket are sacrificed to it!

Under the heading of "color" the American Sealyham Terrier Club in its Standard makes black markings "even on head and ears" objectionable while it wishes to disqualify a large black spot on the body.

It is admitted that a Standard should describe perfection in a breed but it should also take into account the use of its dog in the world and avoid fads.

The idea of disqualifying a working terrier on account of black markings or a spot on its body is not sound. Not only because such markings do not deter the dog from his work but in the case of the Sealyham there is no positive proof that they do indicate fox terrier blood. It is a fact that a body mark is often seen on a terrier whose type is absolutely true, and the same may be said of black head markings.

Fox terrier blood shows itself more strongly in more important points than those of color. It only becomes

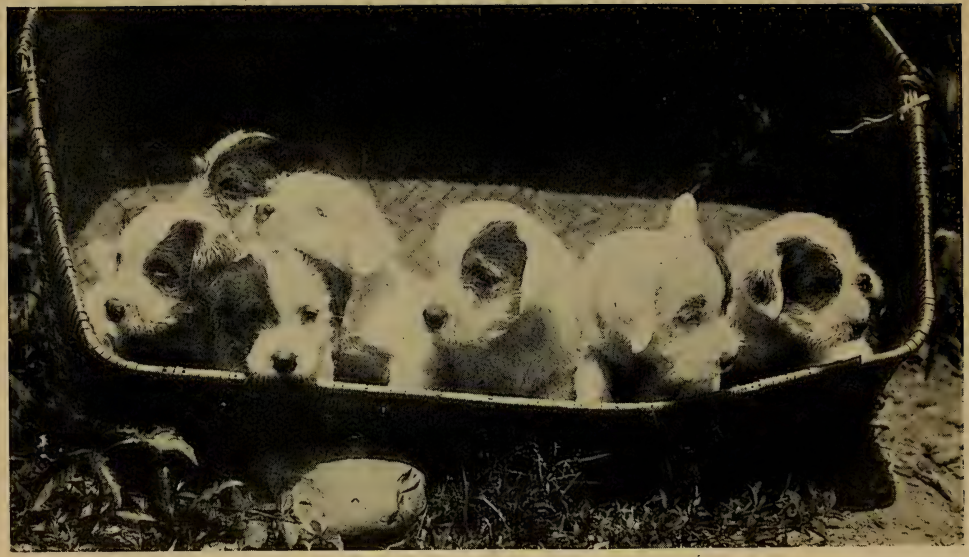
the fad of an individual if otherwise excellent specimens are handicapped in the show ring on account of a spot on body or black head markings.

At present the greatest weakness of the breed in America is the lack of really high-class bitches as matrons.

Level litters are rare, because of the prevalence in the idea that the exaggerated dog is desirable as a stud, and level litters are absolutely necessary to progress.

It would be better to breed all litters level in type, even if that type is not, in the first or second generation, perfect, than to keep on breeding a number of litters containing one good dog and the rest disappointments.

Along these lines, a greater percentage of good dogs will eventually materialize and that is what is required in America, at the present time, and should be the first consideration of every one interested.



Two litters of typical puppies sired by Brockholt Bronx. Their dams were bred at Llandoyley. Note perfection of type.

CHAPTER VIII

ON BUYING A DOG

THERE is a right and a wrong way of doing everything in this world, even in buying a dog!

With so many breeds from which to choose, it is not surprising that a great many wise people often take months to make their final decision.

At the same time, many dogs are so obviously unsuited to certain conditions of living that they can be dismissed very promptly. For instance, it would be folly to buy a Great Dane or St. Bernard for a city apartment, just as it would be equally foolish to buy a Pomeranian or a Chihuahua for a farm dog.

But, even with such obvious restrictions, there is a wide choice for the person who has no particular leaning towards any one breed.

The Sealyham and Cairn Terriers are equally suitable, either for town or country and, if the prospective buyer has no personal preference between the two breeds, he may safely let his choice rest on the individual attractions of the dogs he may see.

If they are healthy, well-bred specimens, raised in a kennel of good repute, he may let his fancy dictate the choice and may rest assured that he will be satisfied with the result.

The question of price would not be likely to make one breed more suitable than the other, for both have about the same market value at the present time.

Both are fetching good figures and have been doing so steadily, during the past four or five years.

The demand far exceeds the supply, and, so long as this condition exists, prices will remain up.

Conditions of the English market are bound to affect these two breeds over here, for the American bred supply is inadequate and if breeders are obliged to import either their breeding stock or their sale stock and pay big prices for them on the other side, they are naturally bound to ask a reasonable profit for themselves, keeping prices high.

In some other breeds, longer established in this country, such conditions do not have to be considered and stock can therefore sell lower but until Cairns and Sealyhams get more common and less difficult to obtain, buyers must be prepared to pay a good price for even an ordinary specimen.

There are so very many admirers of both breeds who would rather have a poor specimen than none at all, that the dogs who are not good enough to be called "show specimens" are quickly bought up and consequently very hard to get.

I do not wish to discourage anyone but I think it is well for prospective buyers to realize the condition of the market and realize also *why* they are asked "fancy" prices for these two breeds as compared with prices asked for other kinds of dogs.

If a would-be buyer has gone the rounds of the specialty kennels without finding anything to suit him, let him pick out the kennel with which he would prefer to do business, and let him give it his order.

A puppy may be booked when "in the nest" in many cases for a far lower figure than one could be bought, at say four months, and, while such a purchase is somewhat of a gamble, it is well to remember that the buyer stands

to win as well as lose—the puppy chosen so young might easily turn out to be the pick of the litter!

Prices in such cases are usually based on delivery at eight weeks, but most kennels will agree to keep him as a boarder after that age, till he is old enough to suit his purchaser.

While a puppy of this age is more care at the beginning than an older dog, yet there is no doubt but that he is more satisfactory in the end to anyone who is willing to undertake him.

In buying a puppy before he is weaned, no one can foretell in the slightest degree how he may develop as regards "points," but a great deal of the financial risk may be minimized to the buyer when he deals with a kennel of good reputation, for such a place will hold the reserve deposit money as a temporary payment depending upon whether the particular puppy chosen lives or dies before he has reached his eighth week of life.

There is no doubt that the general public should be taught to look upon the buying of a dog as a "sport." Too many people go into the dog market as they would to buy a hat or an umbrella! They are prepared to take no chances and seem often to expect the seller to guarantee a dog even after it has left his care! Such an attitude is absurd and unfair!

Unscrupulous dealers are largely responsible for the distrust shown by a great many people when they come to buy a dog, but the remedy really lies in the hands of the prospective buyer for he should not venture to deal with any kennel unless he has, as I have said before, investigated its reputation for honesty and healthy stock.

Another thing to consider is that after a dog has been purchased and taken home, too many people are ignorant of the very first principles of caring for it and as a re-

sult the animal falls off in condition and health, perhaps catching some disease as the result of a badly nourished condition. It is obviously grossly unfair to hold the breeder or seller of the dog responsible for such happenings!

A puppy which is raised rightly will mature into a far better specimen (even though he may not be a blue ribbon winner) than the one who has been brought up in haphazard fashion.

Take two puppies from the same litter, in the same condition when sold and put one of them with an owner who takes the trouble to learn how to care for him properly and goes to great trouble over his health, and give the other to someone who leaves his upbringing to servants who, though they mean well, do not happen to have had any "doggy" experience; and the difference in these two dogs when they are two years old (if the latter animal survives so long) will be astonishing. I have seen this myself many times!

And so, in buying a dog, whether puppy or adult, first of all, be sure that you are making no mistake in regard to the kind of kennel with which you propose to deal. When you visit it, look at all the dogs, note the way the dogs are housed and cared for, pay great attention to the attitude of the dogs towards their owner and vice versa.

The kennel that is run in slip-shod fashion, that is unkempt and "smelly," can never produce the right kind of dog to buy for a "pal."

As a child that is raised in a dirty slum, amid rough surroundings, could never be expected to adapt himself satisfactorily to gentle company, neither should a dog, raised in an atmosphere of indifference and neglect, be expected to develop into a perfect companion.

An out and out "cur" dog would make a better pal than a dog raised in the wrong kind of kennel!

I feel very strongly on this point because I have been in the position of a buyer just as I now am in the position of a seller and I have learnt by former experience that it is a far better policy in the end to pay a bigger price to the kennel who spares neither trouble nor expense in the care of its dogs and has therefore to charge more to meet the necessary "overhead" expenses entailed, than to pay less for a dog which has literally grown up like the proverbial weed!

The best food in meat and biscuits, costs money; sanitary quarters with everything up-to-date and of the best that can be bought, costs money; location, the type of runs, the amount of healthy exercise the dogs get, cost money; and (an item that is just as costly to the owner of the kennel though many do not take it into consideration) the amount of individual time, care and work spent on the dogs is costly; all these things go to make up a kennel run rightly and well. A dog bought from such a kennel must naturally cost the purchaser more but no puppy or dog is cheap if it is sickly or unsatisfactory in any way!

Since it is only fair that the man who buys a dog should blame no one but himself if he finds he has picked a wrong one, I think it most desirable that everyone should educate himself as to what to look for in choosing a dog. If a thing is worth doing at all it is always worth doing well and intelligently, even to the buying of a dog!

If your choice is a puppy over two months, you will of course look for one that has every outward appearance of health.

Set him on a table and begin to examine him carefully!

See that his bone is good and that his shoulders are sound. Feel his back to see if it is strong and if his flesh is firm with loose and flexible skin.

Examine his skin, especially under his forelegs and on

his chest and stomach. Eczema is indicated by eruptions or redness of the skin either generally or in places. It is a blood condition, not necessarily contagious and quite curable but requires treatment before delivery of the dog.

Signs of mange will be seen in probable loss of hair, probable bareness around eyes, and running sores on the body. In this disease a dog seldom looks healthy quite apart from the local skin eruptions but if you have the slightest doubt about the skin being healthy, let a veterinary see him before you purchase.

Now having satisfied yourself as to the condition of his skin, look at his mouth. The teeth should meet evenly, neither over nor under shot. Frequently, a dog's price will be reduced on account of a faulty mouth in this respect, and it is of no detriment to the dog as a "pal," only affecting his chances in the show ring. It is however well to know that a dog with an unlevel mouth should not be sold for the same price as one with a perfect mouth. An honest breeder or seller will of his own accord point out to you a faulty mouth, whereas a dishonest one will not!

A puppy begins to change his teeth when he is about five months old and the process lasts about two months, according to the individual. Frequently "baby fangs" are slow to fall out and may even be present when all the new teeth are in place. In such a case they can easily be removed with forceps.

Most puppies carry their ears erratically while teething. In a drop eared dog the ears may be carried erect or semi-erect and vice versa. This condition should not influence you against a dog, unless he is over 9 months of age, as it is usually merely temporary.

The teeth should be clean and the gums firm and pink. Occasionally a dog who has had distemper will have marks on his teeth. Such discoloration is not a blemish

and should not be counted against him. In fact it enhances his value, as proof positive that he has come through this much dreaded sickness and can reasonably be considered immune.

The breath of a healthy dog is quite sweet and has no disagreeable odor.

After giving the dog such a thorough examination, put him on the ground and watch his action. It should be free and natural, giving an impression of general soundness.

His eyes should be bright and clear, with whites unclouded.

Occasionally, a terrier that is allowed to lead a free, untrammeled life, digging all he wishes in the earth, may show a slight running at the eyes, caused by dirt recently thrown in the eyes, but this condition can usually be judged as either temporary or not by his general condition in other respects.

A puppy should not have a "bloated" appearance nor should he be too thin. Either condition would indicate worms or a poor digestion.

He should be muscular from free exercise, his bones well covered with firm flesh and his whole appearance indicative of a dog in perfect health and condition.

If you are picking out a very high class individual from a show point of view, you should either know the breed and know what you should find in a good dog or you should put yourself in the hands of the kennel owner, telling him that you rely on his judgment to give you the best he can for your money.

If you have been wise in your choice of kennel, it will be perfectly safe to do this, for a satisfied customer will mean more to a kennel owner than the actual price of one dog, and it would be bad policy on his part to label an indifferent specimen as a high class dog. You must not

forget however that you should not expect to get a dog good enough to win in a show for the price of one that is just a perfectly good "pal."

Another important thing to remember is that no one can guarantee how a puppy will turn out—all puppies are a gamble in this respect! The one from which you expect least, may turn out to be the best of his litter and vice versa. In the Sealyhams and Cairns few dogs are at their best before they have reached the age of eighteen months.

Having a dog sent to you on approval sounds very safe from the buyer's point of view but with distances as great as they are in America, a good many kennels refuse to ship their dogs on these terms. In my opinion this should not discourage the purchaser, for, if he is dealing with the right kind of kennel, the owner would far rather have his dog returned to him and refund the price paid, than have a dog out, whose owner carries a "grouch" about it!

In some cases the "grouch" may be entirely unfair to the breeder or seller were the circumstances of the sale known, but in the dog business it is not only the buyer who takes many a sporting chance, and if the seller happens to be the loser he usually stands to lose far more than the other man! Inconsiderate and unreasonable buyers very often are the cause of real financial loss to a breeder who has played the game absolutely "straight" but who has to suffer through the lack of intelligent knowledge on the part of the man he has to serve.

If people would only realize it, there is just one sure way to put the "crook" dealers out of business and force them to shut up shop, and that is to learn how to buy a dog!

Such dealers or breeders will perforce lose their trade and at the same time the honest, reliable kennel owners

will be spared the occasional losses I have mentioned, which at present they have to stand with as good grace as possible.

How much wiser to be able to go to a kennel that is reliable in every respect and buy its stock with intelligence. You can then appreciate the owner's honesty and value it accordingly or you are in a position to realize that you have picked a wrong kennel, before you have been "stung" by having an utterly unsuitable dog sold to you!

CHAPTER IX

ON RAISING A PUPPY

THE usual age at which a puppy is considered old enough to leave his home kennels, is eight weeks. At that age, if he has been well raised and is a healthy specimen, he will have been treated at least twice for worms and have been on solid food for two weeks.

With careful watching and strict attention to diet, he should not be more than a normal risk.

It is always wise to have some idea of how he has been fed and how many meals he has been accustomed to take, for immediate changes would not be desirable.

There are two important things to do in raising a puppy. One is to watch the daily condition of his bowels, and the other is not to overfeed him.

THE BOWELS

By carefully noting his bowels, it is easy to see at once when anything is wrong with his health. A normal puppy has so much natural vitality that he might keep fairly lively for several days even with symptoms of a disordered digestion. Unless his bowels were being watched this condition might go unnoticed. Looseness of the bowels, even though there might not be actual diarrhœa, is a sign that his digestion is upset, however slightly, and should be corrected immediately.

When such a condition is noticed, his diet should be changed and probably reduced. Too much food at each

meal might be a cause, and also too much "sloppy" food. If the disturbance continues it would be advisable to give him a dose of castor oil (a teaspoonful for an eight weeks' old pup would be about right, but he should take all of that) given before his breakfast, and followed by a drink of warm milk two hours later.

This medicine is safer than any other and should always be given at the first sign of any "upset."

Digestive disturbances, stomach and intestinal troubles are shown immediately in his bowel passages—in fact, the bowels may be said to be the barometer of his health!

If one always watches a puppy in this way, it will seldom have a chance to get really sick.

It is most usual for very young puppies to have an "upset" three or four days after they change their homes. This is frequently merely the result of the change in their daily life, differently prepared food, and also may arise from the nervous excitement of new surroundings.

It is well to realize that all puppies are susceptible to such changes, and although some may not show any outward signs of it, yet their nervous systems are always more or less affected.

A small dose of castor oil will in such cases put the pup to rights.

It is for this reason that, when a puppy is shipped to his new home, it is always advisable to dose him with the oil not later than the second day after his arrival, and of course earlier if he shows definite signs of being upset internally.

Overfeeding

An over-anxious owner often has a tendency to overfeed a puppy. This usually happens by giving him too much actual bulk at one meal.

The stomach of a puppy should not be distended by

the time he has emptied his dish of food. There must naturally be a little added rotundity but no real distention.

Some puppies can digest more than others, and of course the large breeds of dogs require more food than the smaller terriers, so it is hard to establish any set rule as to the quantity desirable at each meal. It is seldom wise, however, to give a dog the size of a Sealyham or Cairn, more than two tablespoonfuls of bulk at any one meal when he is but two months old. It is very easy for each owner to find out exactly how much his individual pup requires by carefully noting his condition while he is eating. In any case no puppy should ever leave his dish satisfied.

It is a good plan to leave a puppy quiet after every meal. In normal kennel life, he would take a healthy nap after feeding and he should be allowed to follow this habit when he is a "family" dog. Let him be put out of doors for a run after each feed and when he comes in leave him to his own devices or shut him in his "pen" for a time.

It will be found that his digestion is kept in better condition by following this practice.

Feeding

It is essential for every owner to realize in feeding a terrier that he needs a certain amount of raw lean meat in his diet. Starchy foods and milk must also be allowed, of course, but the principal bone, muscle and blood-making food is meat.

The stomach of a puppy is very small and cannot successfully take care of much bulk. His internal organs were made to digest raw flesh and it is well for every owner of a puppy to bear this in mind.

In his natural state he would not have milk after his mother weaned him, nor would he have cereals and vegetables to eat. Since making him a domestic animal, we have of course educated him to these foods, but we cannot alter the fact that his stomach contains special juices for the digestion of certain foods. It stands to reason therefore that he is able to digest his natural diet more easily and with less strain on his organs than the one which he has acquired through domesticity.

With this in mind, if a puppy is sick, put him on a raw meat diet, fed in small quantities at frequent intervals. His digestive organs will in this way be given a rest.

Intestinal and stomach troubles are much more frequent in milk and starch fed puppies than in those fed on liberal raw meat.

Vegetables should not be given to puppies under three months of age and their use must be gradual. They are not difficult to digest and affect the blood in a most beneficial way, especially in hot weather, but they tend to loosen the bowels and therefore should be given cautiously.

All green vegetables are good, also onions, carrots, beans and peas, but they should be finely chopped or mashed before being added to the food.

It is a great mistake to think that puppies, even at eight weeks old, should be fed on a "sloppy" diet. On the contrary their food should be given them as dry as possible and when milk is used, it should be used sparingly. While not actually causing worms, yet sloppy food undoubtedly favors the growth of these pests. It also distends the stomach too much and puts more weight on a puppy's legs than is desirable. It must not be forgotten that in order to have good legs and shoulders on a dog, there must not be too much weight put on them

while they are young. This is a very strong argument in favor of concentrated nourishment in small bulk and dry feeding.

Cow's milk is not at all suitable for puppies. It causes irritation to the lining of the stomach and is not easily digested. "Lactol" is one of the best substitutes for cow's milk and is far superior to any form of canned milk, either condensed or evaporated, but is an expensive item.

In cereals rice, oatmeal, corn meal (in winter) and cream of wheat are good but they must always be very thoroughly cooked. Bread is also excellent, but it must be very stale.

The ready-to-serve cereals are very useful for supper time and most puppies like Shredded Wheat Biscuits, Force and Post Toasties.

When taking a puppy off milk or milk foods as he gets older, it is a good plan to use soup to moisten his cereals. Always allow the soup to get quite cold and remove all fat from the top before serving.

Since puppies appreciate a change of diet, it is sometimes well to give them cooked meat or vegetable soups. In fact any kind of cooked meat may be given as a change, provided it is neither greasy nor richly cooked nor served hot.

When experiments in new foods are being made, it is especially important to watch the puppy's bowels, for one can note immediately when any food disagrees.

A Dainty Feeder

No healthy pup is ever dainty in his feeding, nor is he easily satisfied. He *should* be greedy and always looking for more than he gets. Such keenness for food does

not indicate worms, unless in spite of eating very well he remains thin.

Too many people appear to be resigned to their puppy being what they call "a dainty feeder." As a matter of fact this expression really means a poor digestion or intestinal weakness. Never allow your puppy to "pick" at his food. When he does, remove the dish entirely, starving him till next feeding time. If he is still not hungry, give him the recommended dose of castor oil. Such behavior on his part is a sure sign of something internally wrong and should never be overlooked.

Constant Watching

As has been shown, constant watching is necessary in raising a puppy but it is really not more necessary in one under three months than in one over that age. The healthiest pups are those which, although not "coddled," are raised with forethought and common sense. It is a mistake to think that even a six month old puppy does not require attention. There are of course a great many family pets who might be said to have raised themselves, but every dog is healthier in the end and less liable to fall a victim to disease if his early raising has been done correctly.

Number of Meals

A puppy should be given his breakfast whenever his family bestirs itself, and after he has had his early morning run. Breakfast may consist of cereal preferably with Lactol.

Three hours later, he may be given a puppy biscuit to play with and to eat when he is old enough to know that it is eatable.

About one o'clock, he will want his dinner, so he should have his chopped raw beef, served either plain or with crumbled stale bread.

About seven o'clock, supper may be given and can consist of any of the ready cooked cereals with Lactol. Baked rice or tapioca puddings are much relished and make a nice change for this meal.

As the puppy gets older, the quantity of food given at each meal will of course need to be increased, and when he is six months old, he can go without supper. The puppy biscuits in the middle of the morning may also be taken from his menu. In place of the breakfast cereal, let him have dry unbroken biscuits, for after seven months old, it is advisable to take him off milk as a daily diet.

At the age of one year, he should only get a good dinner in the middle of the day or in the late afternoon, and if he seems hungry dry biscuits for breakfast.

As long as he is under four months of age, it is really most important for him to get raw meat daily, but after that age, the cooked meat may be given for a change. It should be decided, however, that at least three days in the week his dinner should contain a liberal supply of raw meat, until he has reached his full growth.

It is very advisable for a puppy to get some lime in his food. This may be given him in a preparation called KalFos obtainable at most big drug stores. One half a teaspoonful for a puppy eight weeks old would be right and it is best given mixed in his daily dinner.

Bones

Large marrow or beef bones make very good playthings for a puppy, but they should not be given too frequently while he is under four months. Later, while he is cutting his teeth, they will help him a great deal and throughout

his life they are good for digestion and help to keep the teeth clean.

Never give chicken, game or chop bones however, for they are apt to splinter and are therefore dangerous.

As he grows older, he will of course be able to chew off a considerable amount of the bone but as long as it is the kind that crushes and does not splinter, what he gets of it will be beneficial to him. It may, however, tend to constipate him. Such an effect must be watched and corrected at once by eliminating the cause for a few days.

Constipation

Often when a puppy is very constipated, he will cry out when his bowels move. The treatment in such cases consists of olive oil injections in the rectum once a day till he is cured. The amount of oil injected may be a half teaspoonful for a puppy of eight weeks, increasing as he gets older. The same quantity of oil twice a day may be also given him by mouth.

Oil Injections

To give these oil injections it is advisable to get a glass funnel and attach to it a rubber enema tube. Grease the tube well with vaseline and insert in the rectum. Then pour the oil into the funnel and hold the puppy up with hindquarters off the ground. The operation must be done very slowly so that the oil is not evacuated.

Picking Up Poisonous Substances

Sometimes a puppy will pick up a piece of poisonous matter which will cause violent diarrhœa or vomiting or both. As previously advised, a dose of castor oil is the

first remedy and if this does not cure the trouble, enemas must be tried. To give a dog an enema is not as hard as it sounds but the owner must have confidence in himself and treat his patient with firm kindness.

The water to be injected should be as hot as can be comfortably borne by the hand and salt should be added to it. A tablespoonful of salt to a quart of water would be about right. Use an ordinary fountain syringe, and suspend it at a good height from the ground. Instead of the short enema tubes that usually come with a syringe, buy a rubber one that is quite long and of course, for a puppy, not too thick.

Fix this on the long syringe tube and after greasing well insert far up in the rectum very slowly. The dog will struggle when he feels the water going into him so it is advisable to have someone hold his head, unless the owner is experienced enough to hold the dog between his knees and give the enema at the same time. A puppy cannot retain the water for any length of time, so it will in all probability be returned almost immediately but that is of no matter as the flushing out of the passages is what is required and this can take place anyhow. Half a pint of water would be a sufficiently large amount for a very young puppy. The amount may of course be increased according to age. In severe cases of poisoning, it will be found necessary to give enemas at least three times a day until a cure is effected.

Gastritis

Gastritis is an ailment from which some puppies suffer but not usually before they are five or six months of age. The symptoms are excessive thirst and probably a vomiting of a frothy mucus both after drinking and at any time during day or night. Diarrhœa is also often present.

The treatment consists in keeping all water away from the patient and letting him lick a lump of ice instead. In the early stages, starvation is advisable in order to give the stomach a complete rest, and later, a very small quantity of raw meat may be given at frequent intervals. For medicine, give him bismuth pills (5 grain pills divided in half for a very young puppy but an older pup can take one pill of this size) three times a day or in bad cases every four hours. If the patient does not get better within forty-eight hours it is advisable to send for a veterinary.

Liver

Occasionally in older puppies, vomiting of this frothy mucus may be a symptom of a sluggish liver. In such a case calomel is indicated. A tenth of a grain given every fifteen minutes till eight are taken is a suitable dose for a puppy over five months. This medicine must always be followed in the morning by a liberal dose of either milk of magnesia or epsom salts. Two teaspoonfuls of the former diluted in the same amount of water would be right for a young puppy of five months, or a teaspoonful of the salts in twice or three times as much water.

A sluggish liver may be caused by lack of sufficient exercise coupled probably with over-feeding or feeding greasy, hot or rich foods. All puppies are better on a plain diet, therefore it is desirable to avoid the temptation of handing them "tidbits." Keep them strictly on their own regulation diet.

Worming

All puppies should be wormed regularly once a month regardless of whether they show signs of having these

pests. They may be seen in the bowel passages, looking like little pieces of flat tape (tape worms) or little pieces of thread (round worms). Sometimes a puppy may vomit a live round worm which of course is very conclusive evidence that he needs immediate attention.

Glover's Liquid Vermifuge is very safe, easy to give and effective. When a puppy has reached six months of age he need only be treated four times a year, and after he is twelve months old, twice a year should be sufficient. It is most important to treat this regularly because so many troubles may be caused by worms, such as eczema, gastritis, diarrhœa, etc.

Sleeping Quarters, Training

We must now consider the proper way to care for a puppy's physical comfort immediately after he arrives in his new home!

It is never desirable to place a puppy in an underground basement, not even to sleep. His bed should always be in his owner's house if it is desired to make him a daily companion. Of course dogs that are bought as watch dogs or out-of-door dogs may live in a stable very comfortably, but in the case of a puppy that is expected to be a very close companion, it will always be found more satisfactory to start him in the house from the very beginning. Many people dread the trouble that a very young puppy will make in the house but there is a way to install your puppy in your home even as young as eight weeks without having any disagreeable upsets. The whole secret lies in not turning him loose in the house, with no special place of his own and no facilities for housebreaking in comfort.

In the first place, have a wire run made for him. Let it be at least three feet from the floor, for a small terrier

breed, about 4 ft. long, and 2 ft. wide. It can be made of a close-meshed chicken wire, made in four sections and put together with hinges, so that it may be folded up and put neatly away when not in use. It may follow the same idea as a baby's play run, only that it is made of wire netting instead of wood or screening.

In this run put his sleeping box (a basket is not advisable for a very young puppy would surely chew the wicker to pieces during his moments of boredom). An old piece of carpet is as good as anything for his bedding. Tack it to the bottom of the box, to prevent him from tearing it up. A cushion would be too hot in summer time and a young puppy would surely tear it up in any case. Let the box have a piece of wood across the front, low enough for him to get in and out easily but high enough to keep floor draughts away from him.

While the puppy is too young to know house manners, newspapers or oilcloth should be kept on the floor. They can be changed whenever necessary without much trouble and may therefore be kept clean and tidy.

It will be noticed after a week or so, if the puppy has always been put out of doors or in his run at frequent intervals and before he has had the desire to misbehave, that he will go to his run or to the door when he feels the call of nature. It is most important that he should not be allowed to misbehave frequently in the house outside of his run, but if he does, a scolding should be given and the miscreant put in his bed.

Regular hours for his out-of-door runs are very important. Always let him out after every meal, and then at certain set times, so that he may know when to expect to be put where he is allowed to relieve himself. No one can fool even a tiny puppy on his meal hours, and it will be the same with his hours for attending to nature.

Never feed a puppy later than seven o'clock at night,

exercise him as late as possible and put him out as early as possible in the morning.

A very young puppy cannot be expected to contain himself for many hours at a time therefore he will certainly soil his newspapers at night until he is about four months old, but if he is kept as advised, no one can grumble about the small amount of trouble it is to change the papers. It is not a good thing to follow the old fashioned idea of "rubbing a dog's nose" in his mistakes. Such treatment is very apt to start him in the bad habit of eating filth and should therefore be avoided. A good scolding is as effective as anything and cannot spoil his spirit as would the use of the whip or hand.

Eating Filth

There is sometimes a tendency shown in young puppies to eat dirty things or coal. This habit may denote a disordered digestion caused by worms or gastritis. Certain changes in the diet should be tried, and cooling aperient medicines should be given.

Flowers of sulphur mixed in small quantities on his food might be tried for a few days, but not for too long as this treatment is rather depressing to the system. A tonic would not come amiss such as Delcreo, or Benbow, but the chief thing would be to attend to the diet and to use some slightly laxative mild medicine.

The eating of coal is caused by the same trouble and is really merely an effort on the puppy's part to satisfy an internal craving which he does not understand but which is there and is not appeased by his owner's food and care. If there is a looseness of his bowels at the same time, bismuth would be a good remedy for it sweetens the stomach, counteracting acidity.

Teething and Training the Ears

Teething in a normally healthy puppy should not be attended by any sickness whatever. The teeth fall out without any trouble and the new ones come into place quite naturally. The only attention that should be given is to see that the baby fangs fall out. Sometimes, especially in the terrier breeds, these fangs are very deeply set and require pulling out with forceps. This is a disagreeable operation because the puppy objects to being held as firmly as he must be and it is also quite painful, though only for a moment. During teething a puppy whose ears are naturally of the drop variety may carry them erect or semi-erect or with one up and the other down. The same may be said of the naturally erect eared dog. This is caused by the teeth coming through the gum and in the usual course of events as soon as the new teeth are in place the ears resume their normal carriage. Sometimes they do not, in which cases it is necessary to train them the way they should go. For an erect eared dog, cut a piece of adhesive plaster the shape of the ear, put a piece of match stick between two pieces of the plaster in the center and stick this to the inside of the ear. Keep this on for at least a week and note the result. If not improved, repeat, but keep on for a longer period. With Cairn Terriers some specimens are naturally drop-eared but the percentage is very small. It may be, however, that the ears will never resume their erectness, in which case there is no remedy possible. This is one of the chances taken in buying a puppy, but it is consoling to know that such specimens are really rare.

With a dog that is naturally drop eared, like the Sealyham Terrier, adhesive plaster should be bound right

around his head, holding the ears down in the position required. The plaster may be quite narrow but it should be put on very firmly and left there for several days at a time. Alcohol will remove the plaster without pain and the slight disfigurement caused by the hair which is removed with the plaster is not serious—not half so serious a blemish as ears carried badly for lack of the necessary training at the right moment.

CHAPTER X

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE CARE OF THE DOG

1. *What should I feed my dog?*

For breakfast give him two unbroken dog biscuits. If he does not want them, he is not hungry and needs no food.

I find that the biscuits put up by the Bennett Biscuit Co. called Maltoid Milkbone, are very good and much relished by dogs.

For dinner, given as late as possible in the afternoon, let him have lean raw beef, chopped up and mixed with green vegetables, rice or stale bread. He should have this at least 3 times a week. On other days he will enjoy table scraps provided that they are not greasy or rich and not served to him while hot. Dogs are very fond of a meat stew cooked with plenty of vegetables, such as onions, any kind of greens, carrots, etc. They also relish fish as a change but this must be very carefully prepared on account of bones.

As a matter of fact, the less "fancy" food given your dog, the better he will thrive. I invariably find that the pet dogs that are fed on porterhouse steak, chicken, and such dainties show signs after the first two days at my kennels, that they really enjoy plain food. They always return to their homes in good, if not better condition than when they came to me.

Be sure to let your dog have large marrow bones on which to chew. They are good for his teeth, keeping them clean and aiding his digestion, besides allowing him to pass some very happy hours! All bones should be

given uncooked, and never give chicken, chop or game bones for they splinter and may cause endless trouble.

Too many bones may cause constipation, so, if you notice your dog suffering from this tendency, cut down his supply and feed him more green vegetables.

2. *Is it a fact that meat makes a dog smell, become fierce and have eczema?*

I answer "no" to each of these queries.

A dog will not smell, even "doggy," if his skin is in good condition, his bowels kept normal, his teeth clean and his hair well cared for.

There is a strong feeling in America against feeding raw meat to dogs but it is not based on any reasonable objections.

The dog's stomach is actually made to digest flesh in the raw state and has juices for that special purpose. It is only through domesticity that he is able to digest starchy food and then only when he is in very good health. It takes him many more hours to digest anything starchy than to digest raw meat and there is a strain put on his digestion while he is doing it.

Of course it is true that the pet dog is kept under unnatural conditions, but even so, I do not see the sense of adding to this unnatural state by depriving him of the food that he is made to eat by Nature.

As regards eczema, this trouble is far more often the direct result of starchy feeding than of a meat diet. It is usually caused by digestive disturbances, poor blood, caused by the juices not acting properly and so on. It stands to reason that troubles will arise in the internal mechanism of a dog if his digestion is always being strained.

Even in hot weather, raw meat does no harm, provided it is fed in reasonable quantities and mixed with green

vegetables. It is astonishing how much better a dog's health will be during the summer if he is fed on a low diet, allowed plenty of exercise and plain raw meat.

3. *Tell me about worming my dog?*

A dog should be wormed regularly twice a year when full grown. Glover's Liquid Vermifuge is satisfactory for round worms but the tape worm requires a rather stronger treatment.

In treating the former kind of parasite, it is essential to starve the patient for at least 24 hours before dosing. (I am now speaking of a dog that is in good health and condition.) Two hours after the medicine has been administered, give the dog some warm milk or soup and in the evening let him have his usual meal but of plain raw meat only.

The vermifuge does not make the dog feel sick, though it may cause vomiting a few hours after dosing, especially if he has not been strictly starved on the previous day.

In the case of tape worm, areca nut freshly ground is very effective. The dose should be a grain to every pound the dog weighs.

It is not only absolutely necessary to starve before treating but it is advisable to give a mild aperient medicine the night before in order to clear the stomach and intestines of as much mucus as possible. Areca nut must always be followed in two hours by a generous dose of castor oil.

I strongly advise regular treatments for worms in all dogs, for by this method the pests never get any serious hold of the dog and therefore no damage can ever be caused by their existence.

4. *What should I give my dog for eczema?*

To begin with, treat for worms as previously advised,

for these pests often are the direct cause of this trouble.

Then put him on a raw meat diet with plenty of fresh greens.

If he is fat, cut down his food, if thin, increase the quantity given and give him two meals a day instead of one.

In the former condition give him a great deal of exercise and a teaspoonful of Rochelle Salts on his food once a day for a week. Watch his bowels and do not let them get too loose. After a week's dosing of this, stop it and start again in a week if he is not cured. Some dogs dislike the salts very much even on their favorite food, in that case give Flowers of Sulphur in the same way and the same amount. Let me here remark on the absurd custom some people have of putting a stick of sulphur in their dog's water. Sulphur is not soluble in this form and cannot possibly do the dog any good.

If your dog is thin, instead of giving the aperient medicine, give him a tonic. Fowler's Solution of Arsenic is very beneficial but it must be given sparingly and carefully as it is a strong poison. Begin with five drops in water once a day, increasing to perhaps eight drops, in a week. This is about right for a Sealyham or Cairn Terrier. When you think your dog is better, reduce the quantity of arsenic very gradually. I have found that this drug acts more quickly and efficaciously on eczema than any other remedy but all dogs do not respond in the same way to the same medicines so it is always necessary to watch the effects carefully.

Do not confuse eczema with mange. The former is nearly always curable though it takes a long time and much patience in many cases, but the latter is highly contagious and requires very drastic treatment.

For outward application, in both ailments, a mixture of oil of tar, linseed oil, flowers of sulphur, kerosene and

tincture of cantharides is most effective but as it is very greasy and has a strong odor, it is not practical for a house dog. Instead, use peroxide, or Poslam, or zinc ointment, but in the case of the latter do not apply where the dog can lick it off nor is it wise to use it for any length of time.

5. *What can I do for canker in the ear of my dog?*

Canker is very often an accompaniment of eczema, the two frequently being seen together, both caused by a poor condition of the blood. It can also be caused by water left in the ear after bathing or by parasites in the ear canal.

If it goes with eczema, the curing of the one will cure the other but local relief should be given at the same time. Glyco Thymoline, slightly warmed, and dropped into the ear night and morning will often give relief, and a ten per cent solution of argyrol is also useful. After drying out the passage with absorbent cotton around a match stick, dust well with boric powder.

If the cause of the canker is a parasite, a little peroxide poured in twice a day is effective. It can be slightly diluted with warm water. A mild solution of Pearson's Creolin is also very beneficial.

6. *What can I do for warts?*

Tie a piece of silk around the wart very tightly, and in a day or so it will have disappeared.

I have frequently noticed that warts on a dog often appear when he is suffering with eczema, so treatment for this trouble should be followed.

7. *If my dog drags himself along the ground, has he worms?*

This symptom often denotes worms and a vermifuge

should be given but it can also indicate piles. If the latter trouble exists you can feel a swelling just within the anus. Squeeze this firmly between your fingers and a strong smelling "pus" will come away. As long as there is any swelling this treatment should be kept up but at the same time it is necessary to insert on the tip of your finger a small quantity of an ointment especially prepared for piles. Your dog may resent the treatment at first but master him from the beginning and he will soon resign himself to his fate.

It is usually supposed that piles only come to old dogs but I have seen quite young puppies suffering with them. They are usually winter pups that have not been able to get enough open air exercise. Lack of exercise coupled with good feeding is largely responsible for the condition.

8. *How often should I bathe my dog?*

As seldom as possible consistent with keeping him clean. Daily brushing and combing is far more important than bathing for it keeps the skin stimulated and healthy and promotes growth of hair. Frequent bathing softens a dog's coat and is therefore very detrimental to a terrier. With a white dog it is of course necessary to keep him clean but when he comes in muddy or wet, dry him off with a hard towel, and then a thorough brushing will often be all that is required. For his bath use any good mild soap, and be sure to rinse the dog well in clear water before drying.

9. *Should my Sealyham be trimmed occasionally?*

Yes, indeed, it is very desirable. Owners of these dogs lose a great deal of joyful pride in their dogs when they allow them to go around as Nature made them! To look right, this breed of dog in common with the fox terrier,

should have his head kept fairly well trimmed. The hair should be kept short on the top of the skull, on the cheeks, and throat and under the ears. The ears themselves should be kept free of all hair round the edges. It improves the looks of a Sealyham or fox terrier if it is properly barbered occasionally, and it is quite an easy matter for an owner to learn how to trim his dog sufficiently for all private uses, thereby doing away with the necessity of a professional trimmer. The great majority of Sealyhams are soft coated. Even some of the winning dogs, were they seen as Nature made them, would show woolly coats, but they are kept close and short and plenty of chalk is applied before a show in order to make the hair handle harsh. I often notice in the streets of New York fairly good specimens of the breed but they do not look very attractive because their hair is so unkempt and untrimmed. This seems a pity, for many a low priced dog can be made to look a hundred per cent better if he is properly trimmed, and the barbering does not hurt him.

10. *How can I give my dog medicine?*

Liquid medicine should be given by holding the dog between your knees. Hold his head up and draw the lips into a funnel at one side of his mouth keeping his teeth closed. Pour the liquid into the funnel slowly. Do not release his head till it has been swallowed.

If the medicine tastes very bad or is very oily, the dog will froth some of it up but if you keep the head up long enough and the teeth closed what he gets rid of will be mostly saliva.

In giving pills, open his mouth and with your finger push the pill down his throat until you feel a contraction.

Pills can be given wrapped up in meat but in some sicknesses it is not desirable to give even that much food,

so every dog should be taught how to swallow pills and liquid medicine before he gets sick! Bread pills and water will do to teach a healthy dog.

The whole secret of giving medicine to a dog lies in whether you are his master or not. A dog knows by the touch of your hand whether he *has* to obey you or whether he can do as he wishes. If you have confidence in your ability to give him the medicine he will have confidence in you and in what you are doing to him. To be master of your dog in the true sense of the word means an added pleasure to you in his possession and assuredly means happiness and comfort to him when he is sick and has to take a physic. If you are not master of your dog, ask a perfect stranger who can handle dogs to do the dosing, for you will never succeed yourself!

11. *Tell me all you can about distemper.*

Distemper is a highly contagious disease and can only be contracted by coming in contact with the germ of that name.

For this reason some dogs go through their whole lives without falling victims to the scourge. It is generally believed that a dog can have distemper but once in his life. Recently our faith in this belief has been somewhat shaken even though it is certainly unusual.

The germ is so vigorous that it can be carried on clothing or on the hand from one dog to another which makes it practically impossible to isolate the illness in a kennel, unless there are two attendants.

Until recently there was no known cure for the illness but since the Delson Chemical Co. have put on the market their Delcreo preparation the chances of pulling a dog through in good shape are greatly increased.

Veterinaries usually advocate serum injections both as a preventive and as a cure but whereas in the first case I

am doubtful of its effectiveness, in the second I am very sure of its harmfulness.

In my first experience of the disease back in 1904 I pulled a terrier through by the aid of nothing but quinine and good nursing but in 1916 when the scourge got into my kennels I called in a veterinary and he injected every dog in the place, including those that had it and those that were likely to have it. I lost every dog and pup that was not immune!

My next experience came two years later and I had heard of Delcreo. I decided that as I could not do worse than I did the previous time I would give the medicine a fair trial. Six puppies of four months old had all the symptoms when I began my treatment and every one came through triumphantly!

Since then Delcreo has never left my kennels and never will!

But now I do not wait until the symptoms begin. I dose regularly and at show time every dog or puppy that has not had the disease gets his daily teaspoonful even if he appears perfectly well.

The whole secret of success with Delcreo lies in an early start—at least it is fairer to the remedy to begin as soon as any signs of sickness are noticed. Every owner of a puppy can watch his dog's bowels and at the first sign of looseness give him a generous dose of castor oil.

Follow with Delcreo 3 times a day after the oil has purged well. If distemper is not imminent the pup will be perfectly well in a day or two, but if he still seems sick prepare for a siege!

Put a flannel chest protector on the dog and keep him closely shut up and warm. By this I do not mean to keep him in a stuffy room. Give him plenty of air but no draughts and do not allow him to go out of doors or take any exercise whatever. A wire cage over his box

allowing for a short runway is ideal, for papers can be kept on the floor under the cage and the room can be kept more sanitary.

Give Delcreo every two hours and feed him lightly, but often, with whatever he most fancies. Usually there comes a time in distemper when the dog refuses to eat. Do not force him at first, get a bottle of Gray's Glycerine Tonic and give one teaspoonful of this mixed with Delcreo every two hours. Never forget the time and remember that constant night dosing is just as important as during the day. I have seen dogs live without any food on these two medicines for two days and then pick up and eat satisfactorily. There is no magic about Delcreo in spite of its great success, it is simply a strong internal disinfectant which kills the germs as they grow. Your object is to overcome these germs and that is why it is most important that you should never allow a lapse in your dosings, even at night. If the temperature is very high, give quinine in pill form until it has lessened. The temperature is taken in the rectum as with a child and normal is one degree higher than if it were taken in the mouth.

You need not worry at 101 degrees but anything over that should be watched. If the lungs are affected rub the dog's chest and sides well with camphorated oil night and morning. I have pulled a puppy through pneumonia when his temperature was up to 105 and his breathing could be heard in the next room. He had nothing but Delcreo, quinine and Gray's Tonic!

If the distemper has caused a discharge from the nose, keep the nostrils clean with vaseline on absorbent cotton and drop Glyco Thymoline in the nose, slightly diluted with warm water. Do this as often as you give the medicine. It will help him, although it may not stop the

discharge entirely. That will only cease as the distemper germs weaken.

If his eyes are ulcerated or sore, wash frequently with boric water and keep the room fairly dark.

Unless the dog is very weak a salt water enema is helpful from time to time.

Use plenty of Pearson's Creolin in the room and never let any dirty papers remain on the floor.

If you have started with Delcreo at the early stages you will probaly not have any trouble with the patient going off his feed. But he should be lightly and frequently given very finely minced lean raw meat. If he gets to the stage of refusing to eat even this, then you can try to tempt him with almost anything, for his strength must be maintained. Raw eggs beaten up in milk, beef juice pressed from raw steak, beef tea and similar things can be tried.

The fight is between the germs and the Delcreo with the Tonic acting as a stimulant and food is of course advisable just as long as the patient will take it. If his stomach is in such a condition that he has no appetite then, I personally, would rely on the two medicines, because I do not think that food which is forcibly given ever does much good. I have never seen the two medicines fail to bring the appetite back before the patient is too much weakened to pull round.

When everything points to the recovery of your dog remember that it is absolutely essential that he be kept quiet and without exercise for a very long time. A relapse will ensue if this is ignored and the dog will not have much of a chance.

Keep the Delcreo up twice a day for at least a month after he is quite well and then give it up gradually. The same may be said of the Tonic, but this is less important.

When you wish to take off his chest protector, cut it away a piece at a time daily, in order that he should not be chilled. It should take you a week to get it all off if you do it wisely.

In nursing distemper, constant care, quiet, warmth, subdued sunlight, and no exercise, with Delcreo given as advised, are the essentials.

Never forget that castor oil is the first remedy if your dog shows signs of being off his feed, languid, or loose in his bowels—then follow up with Delcreo and you will at least have taken at the start any ailment with which your dog was threatened.

"A stitch in time, saves nine!"

12. *What can I do to cure my dog of an itching between his toes?*

This is a form of eczema and must be cured through the blood and also locally. Treat as for eczema and paint the itching parts with iodine. If this does not help, apply zinc ointment, but it will be necessary to bind the foot in order that the patient should not lick it off.

CHAPTER XI

ON THE CARE OF A BITCH

THERE are a great many people who do not realize what a very delightful companion a female dog can be. She is usually more affectionate than the male, less given to wandering and decidedly cleaner in her habits as a house dog. Of course she is a certain amount of care when she has her "seasons" but if she is not desired as a breeder, there is the "spaying" operation to consider.

One often hears it said that this operation spoils the nature of a bitch and makes her dull but in my own experience I have yet to be told of the alteration affecting her thus disagreeably.

It is essential that the operation be done by a qualified veterinary and can be performed any time after she is five months old, before her first season, which usually comes at nine months. In an adult it can be done at any age between seasons.

She should always be in the best of health but not in the least fat when handed over to the veterinary.

A bitch's "season" usually lasts three weeks, and occurs but twice a year.

The first signs of its coming are a swelling of the parts and an added gayety and playfulness in her behavior with other dogs. A colored discharge soon appears, which in some is very profuse and in others hardly noticeable.

If it is intended to breed from the bitch, now is the time for her to be sent to the kennels of the chosen stud

dog. No bitch will allow a dog near her until she is "ready" and this condition usually arrives about a week after the discharge has first been seen. The best time for mating is immediately *after* the discharge has ceased, but if her owner is inexperienced it is advisable not to wait for this time in case she is sent too late.

Bitches vary considerably and it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules regarding the length of time that they remain in a breeding condition. Sometimes they will be "ready" for several days and could be bred any day during that time but also it is possible for them to be in that state for as short a time as twenty-four hours! Close watching is necessary, so it would be well for the novice to send the bitch away not later than the fourth day after the discharge has appeared.

In passing, I would like to say that it is by no means the easy job to mate dogs which people think it is. It requires more patience, understanding and kindness on the part of the owner of the stud dog than can be imagined by the uninitiated and is undoubtedly the hardest part of the dog business.

The male dog has his likes and dislikes and so has the female!

Some bitches may appear outwardly normal, but may not be so. They may have a "stricture" or be otherwise abnormal. So many peculiarities may exist that it is well for the general owner to realize the difficulties with which the owner of the stud dog may have to contend.

Such conditions, when aggravated, are very apt to cause a kennel man to lose patience and he will be tempted, if he has more than one dog in the kennels, to use whichever dog will do the work the most quickly, handing to the owner of the bitch the pedigree of the dog with which she was meant to be bred.

Sometimes also an unscrupulous owner of a winning

dog which is either not a stock getter or impossible to use at stud, will keep an "understudy" on the place rather than lose the fees his winning dog brings him. Needless to say this is grossly dishonest but it has been done and undoubtedly will be done again! The novice breeder should realize the possible pitfalls of the business!

Always see your bitch during service and such practices cannot occur.

Avoid the mistake of always blaming the stud dog when your bitch "misses." In most cases she is the one responsible, though of course there are exceptions.

After a bitch has been bred, she may still be in season and if she is, she will require careful watching. Keep her under lock and key, exercise her only on a lead and not more frequently than is necessary.

Sometimes it is a great relief to the owner of a bitch to get rid of her during the entire season and many kennels will take charge of her on a boarding basis. I know of nothing more disappointing than a mésalliance. While it is an exploded theory that such a mating affects the pure breeding of subsequent litters to a dog of her own breed, yet it is a great nuisance to have all the bother of a "family" that has to be put into a bucket of water at birth or soon after.

Supposing now that your bitch has been successfully bred, you will not need to alter her diet or mode of life until she shows definite signs of being in whelp. This condition may not be noticeable for four weeks after breeding, dependent on the individual bitch.

As soon as she looks larger, her food may be gradually increased, by letting her have a breakfast of cereal and milk. Let her dinner contain a generous quantity of sound, lean, raw meat. A half a pound of this daily is not too much for a Sealyham or Cairn Terrier.

It is advisable to buy a tin of KalFos, obtainable at

most drug stores, and give her one teaspoonful daily in her dinner.

Let her have plenty of freedom, fresh air and exercise. She should not be allowed to follow a horse or bicycle and she should not jump.

A mild treatment of worm medicine, using Glover's Liquid Vermifuge, is desirable when she is five weeks in whelp, unless she had a thoroughly good dosing for these pests before she came into season, which of course would be the better practice.

About ten days before her litter is due (the entire period of gestation is 63 days) decide on the place in which she is to whelp and let her get accustomed to sleeping there. It is best if she is a house pet to put her in a spare room, where she will not be disturbed and where she can be kept warm while the puppies are very young. She should be able to feel that she need fear no intrusions.

Her knowledge of where her bed is and her pleasure in its location, will simplify matters when the day for her delivery comes, for she will seek it out of her own accord as soon as she feels herself in labor.

At that time she will scrape her bed to pieces, therefore it is advisable to bed her on a piece of old carpet or sacking and not on a pillow.

When her labor begins in real earnestness, she will begin to shiver, and pant and show every sign of great discomfort. Do not worry her—she will have her puppies far more quickly and better if she is left to herself.

In the case of a first litter, the labor period may last for a long time, in fact she may be restless and distressed for fully twenty-four hours before the actual "bearing down" pains begin.

When they do, it is advisable to keep a watchful but quiet eye on her in order to render her assistance should she require it.

As a rule, a bitch will take care of the whole performance very well by herself but sometimes, when she has suffered very much during delivery or when she is very young, she will not awaken immediately to her instinctive knowledge of what to do for her puppy on its arrival in the world. In such a case, the attendant should take the puppy and with sterilized scissors open the "envelope" in which it is born, releasing it by so doing and cutting the cord that connects it with the "after birth." When this has been done, offer the puppy to its mother and she will begin to lick it. Usually from then on she will take care of them all.

Just as soon as a healthy pup has got its breath, so to speak, it will crawl around and very quickly be helping itself to its natural nourishment!

Some puppies are born feet or tail first, others come down cross-wise (the normal birth is forehead first), and most of these cases cause a longer labor. In the case of more serious complications, when the puppies may have to be taken from her, only long experience can teach an attendant what should be done, and it is best to call in a veterinary.

Never forget however to allow the patient plenty of time before deciding she needs assistance. It is one of the hardest things, to have patience when you are in attendance on a whelping bitch—you so desire to help her and get her troubles over as quickly as possible, but she is really better off if left alone and given time to get through by herself.

Sometimes the labor pains are not strong enough (this often happens in what is called a "dry" birth, which means that the whelp has come out of its protecting envelope in which it floats in water till released by its mother's teeth) and hypodermic injections of Pituitrin are indicated.

When the whelping is over, and all the puppies delivered, remove the stained bedding and put a clean dry blanket in the box.

Handle the puppies as little as possible, for most mothers dislike to see their whelps touched even by their owners and the less she is worried the better. Offer her some warm milk or Lactol and then leave her absolutely quiet for several hours.

If there has been any doubt in the attendant's mind as to whether all the litter has been whelped, it would be well to examine her carefully. A dead puppy remaining behind can of course give rise to much trouble.

The day after the litter is born it is good to give the mother a douche of warm water in which should be put some Pearson's Creolin.

A certain amount of discharge is usual for several days but if it is too profuse or has a bad odor it is well to douche every day.

The mother's diet for the first twenty-four hours should consist of nothing but Lactol (or cow's milk if Lactol is not available) given in small quantities every three or four hours.

Then thicken it with cereal or Force, etc., and gradually get her on to her usual food, giving however a good allowance and four meals a day. It is a mistaken idea to give too much liquid nourishment for that is liable to give rise to indigestion, but she must have plenty of good food.

Should her bowels be loose after whelping, a dose of castor oil will be indicated.

KalFos must be used as before the whelping, in order to give bone making properties to the puppies.

A healthy well-cared for bitch will usually nurse her litter for six weeks without any help but it is advisable to begin to feed them when they are about a month old. About this time give them a dose of Glover's Liquid

A group of Kennel Buildings at Llandoyley, Manhasset, L. I. The "barn" converted into a kennel contains ten roomy pens.

Vermifuge, taking them away from their mother for two hours before treatment and keeping them away for two hours afterwards. This should be repeated at six weeks and at regular intervals all through puppyhood.

With Sealyham puppies it is of course necessary to cut their tails. Most people do this disagreeable job when they are very young but there is no advantage gained thereby. Directly after their eyes are opened is a good time.

A pair of sharp scissors is a suitable instrument and if the mother is put with the pups immediately after the operation is performed, she will do all that is necessary in caring for the wounds.

As to weaning the litter, you will notice towards the beginning of the sixth week, that after eating her food, the mother will rush off to her pups. If you follow her, you will see her vomit her dinner as soon as the pups begin to nurse. She does this because she knows that her milk supply is getting low and her family require some solid food. The custom does no harm either to pups or mother and is perfectly natural, but it is well to take it as a sign that artificial feeding should begin, if it has not already been started.

Lactol should be given once a day in the beginning, and then lean raw finely chopped beef should be offered on the tip of the finger. It is astonishing to see that even such tiny puppies know the smell of meat!

As the pups seem to digest this food, the feedings should be increased, keeping the mother away nearly all day but letting her sleep with them at night. The only successful way to wean a litter is to do it so gradually that neither the mother nor the pups feel the change.

A lot of liquid food is a mistake even for such young pups, although I do not mean that they should go right on a solid diet, yet it is best to give them their cereals

only slightly moistened with the Lactol. Weak digestions in dogs usually start at weaning time and may continue during their entire lives if the weaning process has not been done correctly.

No mother dog should need to have her milk dried up during weaning except in the case of a loss of the litter, nor should she have to be fed on a low diet in order to assist in drying up her milk supply. It should all come in the natural course of events and will, if the weaning is done with common sense and care.

While on this subject, it would be well to mention that if a bitch loses her pups or they are born dead, one must attend to her milk. It should be gently drawn off as it accumulates, never allowing any hardening to take place and the breasts may be rubbed gently with camphorated oil night and morning. Feed her very low and keep her quiet, giving her no liquids at all for a few days. Small doses of salts are useful until the milk disappears.

Healthy, well raised puppies should be able to go to new homes in comparative safety when they are eight weeks old, but winter whelps are often backward owing to lack of open air and exercise and they might need to be kept at home longer.

I do not think anyone finds winter puppies worth the trouble they undoubtedly are and it is good advice for any breeder to arrange his matings so that his young stock will be at least three months old by December.

A puppy from weaning until he is eight weeks old should be fed raw meat once a day and other meals (of which there should be four daily until the pups are that age) should consist of any well-cooked cereals, or Force, Shredded Wheat, etc., with Lactol for preference, or good soups.

Stale whole wheat bread is very good and almost more desirable than too many cereals.

KalFos should of course be given all puppies once a day until they reach maturity, and it may be mixed in their dinner.

It is never advisable to feed a number of puppies out of one dish. The stronger ones will certainly crowd the weaker or smaller ones out and get more than sufficient food. Hardly any two puppies need the same amount of food even at weaning time, so each one should be fed alone.

Worming should be done regularly once a month from six weeks old up to a year.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that cleanliness, open air, exercise and regular feeding hours are essentials in the successful raising of litters of puppies.

CHAPTER XII

ON KENNELS

THIS chapter will deal with the housing of dogs, and is especially written with a view to helping the owner of a few dogs who wishes to erect suitable kennels.

In the first place, it is very emphatically desirable to plan to house only a few dogs under one roof. Distribute them in several smaller buildings according to their numbers and so give yourself a chance to isolate easily should contagious illness get in your kennels.

It does not matter how near the buildings are to each other (though it would be well to have them fairly far apart), but let each be a separate unit.

The most popular plan for a kennel is the long building—longer than it is wide.

It is poor economy to spare any expense in its erection, so insist upon cement foundation walls. They will ensure warm, dry floors.

The walls may be of double thickness boarding, with paper in between, to give additional warmth in winter and coolness in summer.

The roof may be of shingle or boarding, and covered, in the latter case, with one of the many satisfactory roofing compositions now on the market.

As to the interior, the front door should open into a small hall, or office, and from each side of this room should run the dog pens. The passage should run down one side of the building and the pens should open into it from the other side.

Each pen should be at least five feet in length and three

feet, six inches in width. This gives a nice roomy home for each dog and allows him a sense of freedom which he cannot have when kept confined in a "cage."

There should be a dividing partition of wood and wire netting between each pen and it is desirable to make each partition as high as possible.

A small mesh is necessary for the wire, as most puppies and dogs enjoy passing their leisure hours in trying to eat holes in the wire.

In each pen there should be a wooden platform, raised about six inches off the floor. It should be large enough to allow the dog to rest comfortably and turn around without the danger of rolling off. In summer this is all the bed needed and in winter a close box can be put on it for extra warmth.

There should be a window under the eaves for every two pens and allowance made for two full-sized windows to each four pens, giving on the passage. All windows should be made to open outwards and upwards so that rain can never drive into the kennel. Such an arrangement will save a great deal of worry should a thunderstorm start in the night when all windows have been left open!

As light, sunshine and air are the three essentials to happy, healthy dogs, it is wise to plan for as much window space as is possible. With this idea in mind the front door should be half glass with windows each end of the building.

In each pen there should be a small, sliding "dog door" which will give access to individual runs out of doors. If one is cramped for space, these outside runs may be only five feet long but in such a case they should only be regarded as temporary, and the dogs must be given larger ones in some other part of the property.

A raised platform should be in each run, for dogs love to bask in the sun and it is a great joy to them!

In damp weather, it will keep them off the ground, which is desirable.

It would be well to state here that every kennel erected, should, as far as is possible, face South. The side of the building from which the outside runs are built should face this aspect.

It is also essential to build your kennel on high ground, with a good slope away from the southern side or else arranged for very good drainage. Dampness is fatal to a dog's health and is quite the worst condition with which they may have to contend.

A word about the heating of the buildings!

Many people do not believe in heated kennels for terriers even through the severest winter weather but whether they are right or not is a question! Anyway, most dog lovers would hate to go to bed themselves in a warm cosy house, knowing that their dogs were in a place whose temperature was down to zero and sometimes below that point! Still less, could they bear the thought of their dogs sitting and shivering to try and keep circulation up, during a long, wet, winter day!

It is impossible to believe that dogs enjoy shivering, nor can one believe that they are any healthier for it!

Naturally, they would not require any heat at night if they could be out all day long in perfect freedom, and able to get into a warm shelter when they grew tired of the wintry blasts but regular kennel dogs are not house pets and cannot usually take refuge in their owner's warm home whenever they feel cold!

Over-heating is of course as bad as under-heating but a kennel kept at about 60 degrees would be ideal.

In England, heat is seldom if ever given to terrier breeds but over there they do not have the extremes we have in America and so their dogs do not need heat as do ours.

The Main Kennel and Office at Llandoyley, Manhasset, L. I., showing type of building advocated in Chapter "On Kennels."

The Arcola system of heating is as satisfactory as any on the market.

The boiler is ornamental and takes up but little space, the fire is slow burning, and most economical in coal and is easy to work. The heat is even and long retained, and being a hot water system keeps hot both night and day. Radiators may be hung on the walls in order to save space and keep them out of the way and each dog pen can be kept at an even temperature from the heat given off by them.

The boiler and tank can be placed in the entrance hall and if money is no object, it would be ideal to have a hot water back on the boiler and connect it with a "wash" room which could be built as an extension of the main building.

Electric lighting is essential in every up-to-date kennel and, if the entrance hall is to be used as an office, the lights should be so arranged that this room may be kept lighted while the dog pens and passage are in comparative darkness.

If there is an office in one of the buildings it would be a good plan to use the entrance hall of another as a "trimming" room.

Sanitas Sawdust mixed with ordinary mill sawdust is very desirable for use in the kennels. It has a delightful odor and cuts labor in half if used rightly.

The best bedding to use in a high class kennel is that of the Cedar Bedding Company. It has a fresh, clean smell and is very inviting to the dogs. They love it and it does not encourage fleas in summer time. If used on the platform—previously recommended, it is necessary to have a narrow board placed around the platform in order that the bedding will not fall on the ground.

Cleanliness.—It is necessary that each pen should be scrubbed out with hot water and Pearson's Creolin at

least once a week. It is wise to keep one empty pen in a kennel, so that it may be used, if after being scrubbed on a damp day, the newly washed pen is not perfectly dry by bedtime.

Kennels built after these ideas can be made to cost any amount of money but it is possible for the modest breeder to put up a very desirable building, large enough to house about ten dogs, for a reasonable figure.

Build it correctly in the first place and the expenditure will never be regretted.

THE END

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